

Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

"The farm," where 30 garden plots provide food for hundreds of San Francisco residents, is in danger of being razed.

Tommy Mills, 76, lives on Social Security and the crop from his garden plot in the underbelly of the Mission.
It took him three years to get a good harvest from his albino eggplant, and it may take that long to reap the newly planted field corn if the San Francisco Parks and Recreation commissioners

Gardens' fate hangs

By Kelly Toughill

don't decide to bulldoze it under first. Commissioners will decide this afternoon the fate of 30 garden plots, part of the Crossroads Community beneath the Army Street interchange in the Mission.

"For some of us this garden isn't just an aesthetic pleasure; it's where we get our food," says gardener Melen Lunn.

Among the hundreds of gardeners are six Laotian refugee families, one Vietnamese family and several retirees living on Social Security.

The city wants to landscape the garden and make it part of a park next to Buena Vista School.

"That park is just a lime green bowl of Jell-O," says Crossroads board member Jack Wickert of the newly seed-

ed hills beyond the vegetable patch.

If commissioners vote tonight to raze the garden, Crossroads will get an injunction and sue, says Wickert. But even if they lose, they will still have the buildings, the barnyard and the freeway triangle to farm.

Wickert and former SF State professor Bonnie Sherk dreamed up Crossroads one late night in Andy's Donut Shop, a few blocks away from the site.

At the time, 1974, the land was one big six-acre parking lot.

Long before the concrete was ripped out, Wickert, Sherk and other local artists had rented an abandoned factory next door and gave art classes and performances.

Now the downstairs is a barnyard, the building is surrounded by a festival of flowers, vegetables and herbs and Crossroads Community includes gardeners and artists from age 7 to 70.

"I wanted an alternative to the opera house Mayor (Joseph) Alioto was proposing at the time," says Wickert. "We needed neighborhood arts places, and this was ideal. Bonnie likes animals, and one thing led to another."

Now the center houses two piglets, 50 chickens, a rapidly increasing number of rabbits and a goat. It is also a preschool, a theatre, a farm and an art

See FARM, page 6.

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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INSIDE

NEW GENERAL education requirements go into effect this semester and some people are less than thrilled about the change. **NEWS** See page 4.

HANGING OUT WITH a bunch of dummies paid off Saturday night for the winner of the Sixth Annual SF Stand-up Comedy Competition. **ARTS** See page 12.

A 6-1, 178-POUND defensive back begins his last semester with the Gators trying to top his own record for interceptions. **SPORTS** See page 13.



BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY in California, is strictly a subjective affair. Phoenix takes an unabashed look. **BACKWORDS** See page 14.

Tuition squeezes foreign students

By Steve Greaves

Making ends meet in a foreign country is not getting any easier — especially for foreign students at SF State.

California's budget crunch has impressed itself on most of the 950 foreign students here with jarring suddenness. Returning to campus this month after summer break, many are stunned to find the per unit cost of their education has jumped 31 percent — from \$72 to \$94.50 since last spring — without warning.

This increase affects American non-residents, also, but particularly troubled are foreign students without subsidies, either private or governmental, such as those Saudi Arabia gives its students.

Madueke is a Nigerian who earned a bachelor's degree here in 1979 and is currently working on an M.A. in economics. Like most foreign students at SF State, his time is consumed merely surviving. Madueke, who did not wish to give his full name, sees his hope of earning a Ph.D. fading.

"I don't know if I can afford it anymore," he said.

"Some of my friends think I'm stupid not to marry," Madueke said, referring to a popular method of acquiring a green card from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The INS green card entitles aliens who are permanent

United States residents to full-time employment.

Foreign students without green cards can work only 20 hours a week, maximum.

"I cannot marry somebody just to get a green card," Madueke said. I don't want to risk hurting a fellow human being that way. When I marry it will be real, heart to heart." So, Madueke gets work where he can — busing tables, delivering and doing other manual labor.

Some foreign students who have relatives who are California state residents can become naturalized in a few months. In another year they can become state residents. Some may be lucky enough to find a firm to sponsor their education and guarantee them work upon graduation — if the Department of Labor approves.

The majority, though, lack such financial and personal advantages, and, burdened with qualms, work as much time as allowed, hoping to find liveable quarters and eat adequate meals.

"You've got to eat right to study

See STUDENTS, page 9.

Diablo protested

By Danny Jong and Richard Brucker

A statewide protest movement was mobilized yesterday minutes after PG&E's security system for the controversial Diablo Canyon Nuclear power plant was approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's appeals board.

Abalone Alliance, a San Francisco-based environmental group, alerted its branch offices throughout the state to begin moving demonstrators into the San Luis Obispo area in an all-out effort to keep the plant from operating and to draw public sympathy through media coverage.

The protest movement began after the appeals board in Washington, D.C., OK'd the internal security plans for the plant. Traditionally, a low-power-test license is granted within 10 days after the security plans are approved, said Bobby Haber, a spokesman for Abalone Alliance.

A low-power license is the final step before a full license can be granted, he added.

Haber said the alliance plans to form a human blockade of 200 to 300 protesters on each of the five roadways leading into the plant. He said they plan to hold their position until they are physically removed.

Haber also advised protesters to come prepared to stay as long as 30 days.

"We go down there with a heart full of love. We hope to keep peace in our hearts," said Haber.

Reports have circulated that the National Guard has been called in by Gov. Jerry Brown. Capt. Larry Stayton, a spokesman for the National Guard, confirmed in a

telephone interview from Sacramento last night that 200 guardsmen are present at the Diablo Canyon site, but they are only to serve as support units under the county sheriff.

He said the guardsmen had been setting up laundry and shower units, field kitchens and sleeping areas.

The guardsmen will carry no weapons, Stayton said. However, they will be at the governor's disposal. "If we're called to serve in some other mode, we'll respond appropriately," he added.

Plant foes emphasize that the Diablo Canyon facility sits near a major offshore fault line. PG&E has countered by saying the plant is able to withstand any major tremor.

The opposition also claims the plant is open to sabotage. Last July, PG&E officials were embarrassed after a regulatory commission inspector smuggled a gun past security into the plant, according to It's About Time, an alliance publication.

Haber did not know exactly how many demonstrators will be on hand at the nuclear facility. However, Stayton expects no more than 3,000 protesters, and says they will not stay long.

The Abalone Alliance has scheduled a press conference for 10:30 a.m. today at the San Francisco Press Club. The alliance also plans to hold daily vigils at PG&E's main office at 77 Beale St., in the heart of the city's financial district.

Protest orientations are being held by the alliance beginning today through Sept. 13, from 7-10 p.m. at the Women's Building, 3543 18th St. in San Francisco.

PCB threats persist on campus

By Jeff Glorfeld

Fluorescent lighting fixtures cooled and insulated by PCBs, chemicals some scientists believe aggravate the growth of cancer, still hang from the ceilings of SF State classrooms even after the toxic substance was discovered leaking from lights here last March. Since then, little has been done to correct the potential hazard.

According to Morgan Griffiths, associate director of Plant Operations at SF State, the approval bodies within the CSUC system and the state legislature haven't had time to decide what action to take or if funding will be available to correct the problem.

"But since it is a high-priority item we would expect to hear sometime this fall on what we'll be able to do," he said.

Scientists disagree on the danger of PCBs, but in 1977 the Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of PCBs in new electrical equipment and initiated phase-out programs for existing systems. Japan banned use of the chemicals in 1972.

PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are non-flammable, non-conductive chemicals whose stability and insulating qualities made them ideal for use by the electrical industry. Their stability also makes them major environmental

pollutants.

A 1972 study published in Science magazine reported, "PCBs interfere with reproduction in, for example, rodents, fish, fowl and primates. PCBs may thus hasten the extinction of endangered species despite our best efforts to preserve them."

In addition, Science said workers using PCB to manufacture capacitors at two General Electric plants north of Albany, N.Y., have complained of allergic dermatitis, nausea, dizziness, eye irritation and asthmatic bronchitis.

Part of the problem with cleaning up contaminated lighting here — aside from the general tight-money at-

mosphere in the CSUC system — is that SF State is divided like a corporation. Each part of the company is responsible for its own financial affairs, and there is little communication between the parts.

"We took a real pessimistic view and assumed all the lights of a certain age are PCB containers," Griffiths said. "A light would be a real exception if it wasn't."

Dave Howard, director of Plant Operations in charge of most SF State facilities, said, "We've developed a reaction plan. When we are notified of a leaking light, we have trained people replace it with a non-PCB light."

See PCB, page 10.

Competitive salaries elude faculty

By Joan Smith

Despite a new dental plan and a 6 percent cost-of-living increase, SF State faculty members make less money than their counterparts at UC Berkeley, and their buying power is declining every year.

In real dollars, California State University and College faculty wages have dropped 30 percent in 13 years, according to Stewart Long, president of the United Professors of California and the 6 percent raise granted by the

Legislature in June does not approach actual increases in the cost of living. Lobbyists for CSUC employees had requested a 17.7 percent pay hike.

"The 6 percent increase is clearly inadequate and we told the Legislature we would be back trying to make up the lost dollars next year," said Jim Storey, former campus president of the Congress of Faculty Associations and faculty member of the Art Department.

But Long said asking the state to compensate faculty for wages lost to in-

flation and inadequate pay increases is unrealistic.

"I recommended to the trustees that in addition to pushing for full catch-up, we should talk about workload reduction," he said. "We're talking about the quality of education for the 300,000 students served by CSUC. That quality suffers when the faculty carries one of the highest teaching loads among comparable institutions throughout the country."

Long called for a reduction in the

teaching load from 12 to nine units, a perennial faculty demand since the 1969 American Federation of Teachers strike at SF State.

The United Professors of California and the Congress of Faculty Associations are the main contenders for the right to represent CSUC faculty in collective bargaining. Both unions claim a major role in the lobbying effort that won the dental plan and pay hike from a

See SALARIES, page 9.

NASA's minisub to plunge again

By Maureen McGee

It's about the size of a small studio apartment, but its contribution to science will be as large as a million dollar mansion.

Tektite III is an underwater housing unit for aquanauts and scuba diving scientists that can reach depths down to 2,000 feet.

Named for small meteorites that dropped in the ocean from space, Tektite makes living, diving and studying the ocean's environment possible for weeks or months at a time.

Today, the project sits waiting for complete restoration at the eastern side of the Fort Mason parking lot.

Jennifer Linton, a volunteer who

works at the project headquarters (a large trailer parked at Fort Mason) said the outside of the habitat is nearly complete, but the inside still needs some work.

"It needs a new life support instrument panel, rewiring and general refurbishing," said Linton.

On weekends, six regular volunteers clean, paint, weld and rewire the inside of the habitat.

Two 18-foot high cylinders that look like giant Contac capsules are connected in the middle by a transfer tunnel.

It has four compartments: a kitchen, sleeping quarters, a lab and a wetroom

See DIVING, page 11.

O'Connell pays debt to higher education

By Danny Jong

Eighteen floors above San Francisco's financial district, a 70-year-old man, his face drawn and intense, talked about paying off his debt to society and higher education.

"I owe something," said the debtor, John F. O'Connell. "I owe this state something for what it did in providing me an opportunity to get an education which started me on the road to a successful life."

O'Connell, recently-elected chair-

man of the Board of Trustees for the California State University and Colleges system, figures he wouldn't be senior advisor to the chairman of the Bechtel Group of Companies today if he had not graduated from Chico State in 1937.

O'Connell was speaking from his squeaky recliner behind a long wooden desk in his office, which looks out at the city's highrises. Dressed as modestly as his words,

See CHAIRMAN, page 8.



John O'Connell, new CSUC chairman

Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

This Week

today, sept. 10

"Aguirre, the Wrath of God," a Herzog film, showing through tomorrow at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast room, Student Union. Admission is free.

friday, sept. 11

An orientation meeting for people interested in working on KSFS radio is being held in the Creative Arts Building, studio 2, at 12 p.m.

monday, sept. 14

Big screen Monday night football in the Student Union Depot between 6 and 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.

"Raza at State Orientation." Come and meet your fellow students and faculty, with entertainment and refreshments, in the Student Union conference rooms A-E.

tuesday, sept. 15

"Slaughter House Five" will be showing in the Student Union Depot between 5 and 7 p.m. Admission is free.

wednesday, sept. 16

Women Being — four films about women; "Marathon Women," "One Year Among the Many," "The Workplace Hustle" and "Quilts in Women's Lives," will be shown today and tomorrow at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. Admission is \$2 general, \$1.25 for students, faculty and staff.

North Beach

By Patrick May

Room full of poets, writers, philosophers
Drinking the hours away at Spec's bar here
In North Beach this cold weekend night

Excerpt from
"For Bob Kaufman,"
by R.D. Winans

If San Francisco is America's quintessential city of charm, then North Beach is the city's quintessential neighborhood.

With its exotic history, its well documented tradition of the Bohemian and the bold, and its unabated reputation as a cultural collage and artistic watershed, North Beach symbolizes the romance of this romantic city.

From the well-worn wood of the bar at Vesuvio's, up along the curved spine of Columbus Avenue blues joints, in and out of the alleyways off upper Grant Street, fantasies for the sightseer come often and easy. This somehow ageless "quartier" of plot-hatchers, melon merchants, bocci-ballers, new wavers and street-corner dreamers is a snug harbor for the heart of a romantic.

Yet, after being tour-bussed and guide-booked into the ground, North Beach refuses to succumb to the same fate as Fisherman's Wharf. Even as visitors threaten to smother the neighborhood with love and affection, it has yet to relinquish its claim to the poetry of its streets.

I walked through those streets the other day to sample, once again, that poetry. It's a San Franciscan ritual I've followed for years now and, as always, I found the North Beach magic intact.

As if in some Ginsberg dream poem, I crossed Grant Street at Vallejo and

entered Caffè Trieste. Steam curled up from cappuccino and twisted above the tables as I moved toward the jukebox. Tapping a quarter on the metal rim, I skimmed the opera selections under the glass.

Out-of-work artist sketched tabletop still lifes as late-afternoon Florentine sunlight streamed through the windows. I punched "Valentino Tango" by Edoardo Lucchina and returned to my table. A cab driver thumbed his way through the morning's Examiner beside me. I lit a cigarette and watched two bent-elbowed poets across the room hunched over their coffee in a pose struck for Cezanne.

There is a pace to the life in North Beach, a private rhythm that sets the neighborhood off from the rest of this already reckless and Mediterranean town.

Census tracts and Michelin guides cannot define it.

North Beach seems almost to float on its own, unanchored to the map. It's a part of San Francisco, custom-tailored to the wandering mind, sculpted for escape.

It's an inclination toward mystery that has made North Beach a legend. Fact and fiction mingle here as they do on the Left Bank, in Venice and along Via Veneto.

Because, for all the solitude of a tiny table at La Veranda, a cozy hole-in-the-corner at Grant and Union, and the tranquility beneath the gentle loft of the neighborhood's churches, there remains a sharp and ragged edge to life here in the shadows of Telegraph Hill.

Washington Square seems to buzz on Sunday afternoons. Conga rhythms and the sound of tolling bells atop the Church of SS. Peter and Paul blend in

the air above the cypress stands. On the west edge of the neighborhood, where Chinese restaurants are lodged alongside trattorias and Italian delicatessens, Stockton Street is a whirlwind of sounds and a blur of colors on weekend mornings. And down toward the crest of Broadway, past the barkers, the cops and the cigar peddlers, Mahuhay Gardens sits plastered with



Bottom left: Sunday ritual in a North Beach church; Above: Conga drummers and audience at Washington Square; Below right: Ordering at the Caffè Trieste.

layers for punk bands with names as enigmatic as the cultural crossbreeding of the rest of the neighborhood.

Between the Midwest tourists being herded nightly into transvestite spectacles at Finocchio's, the sophisticated elbow-rubbers over at the Washington Street Bar and Grill, and the red-eyed crowds gathered outside the Palladium Disco at dawn, spontaneity is in no short supply in North Beach.

And, needless to say, once there's spontaneity, romance can't be far behind.

This once predominantly Italian slice of San Francisco has evolved sociologically into a hodgepodge of cultures over the last decade. Ethnically speaking, it's hard to put a finger on North Beach.

This neighborhood has been inspected, dissected and gone over with a fine-tooth comb so that the newcomer might be effortlessly guided through its caverns and "cucinas." Throw away the guidebooks. North Beach has always been too beautifully irreverent for such touristic crutches.

Still, the best way to visit North Beach is blindly and off the cuff.



Phoenix photos/Tom Levy

Parkmerced trial upcoming

By Theresa Goffredo

The case against the residential community of Parkmerced for charging its tenants an illegal \$65 fee will come to trial on Oct. 19.

Parkmerced, the 3,500 unit housing development south of SF State, was sued last spring by the district attorney's office because this fee is nonrefundable, said David Moon, the lawyer from the Consumer Fraud Division representing the residents.

Moon said Parkmerced was tacking on an extra \$65 to the first month's rent. That fee does not come under any heading of cleaning deposit or a security fee. Moon added that this additional payment with the first month's rent is "a violation of the civil code."

Leon Cowen, head of the tenants' organization in Parkmerced, said the residents have been charged this fee since 1976 and with a turnover rate at Parkmerced of 25 percent a year, the amount collected from this fee is about \$240,000.

Cowen said that about 100 people have filed declarations claiming that they were charged this fee. Cowen added

that "every student from SF State living in Parkmerced has been charged this fee."

"Parkmerced tried to ignore us at first," Cowen said about the tenants' organization. "But as more and more tenants asked about the fee, the management would have to answer what the fee was for. But the answer kept changing. Sometimes they would call it a cleaning fee, or a security deposit, and the best answer was that they didn't have a name for it yet."

Claude Scovill, manager of Parkmerced, was contacted last spring when the law suit first emerged. At that point, Scovill refused to talk to Phoenix. He was contacted again to comment on the upcoming trial, but was unavailable for comment.

Cowen said the preliminary hearing to order Parkmerced to stop charging the fee was denied in July.

The conditions of the suit are that each tenant be refunded the \$65 fee, including interest, plus \$200 in punitive damages. The suit also asks that Parkmerced exclude the fee from the lease and pay a fine of \$250,000.

Dormies get more

By Donna Cooper

Students who receive financial aid and live in campus residence halls receive more Basic Educational Opportunity Grant money than peers who live off campus.

Jim Woods, assistant director of financial aid for operations, said the federal government, which awards the grants, has determined the average living expense for room and board to be \$1,100 per semester. Besides room and board, the average BEOG award consists of \$400 for books and supplies and \$266 for tuition and fees. The government expects everyone to contribute a minimum of \$900, says Woods, leaving the actual monetary award at \$800.

This does not apply to BEOG recipients who live in the residence halls, says Woods. "It is the government's policy to pay complete room and board

fees for students when they live in the dormitories," he said.

In most cases the government will pick up the fee for a residence hall room, mandatory meal tickets, books, supplies and tuition for students who live in the residence halls. At SF State, the approximate maximum housing fee per semester is \$1,240, and the most expensive meal plan is \$550.

"If you live off campus you will probably have to take out a loan," Woods said. "There is almost no way around it because we don't have enough funds to keep up with the cost of living."

But, Woods added, in the long run on-campus residents come out ahead because Basic Grants are literally free money.

See DORMIES, page 11.

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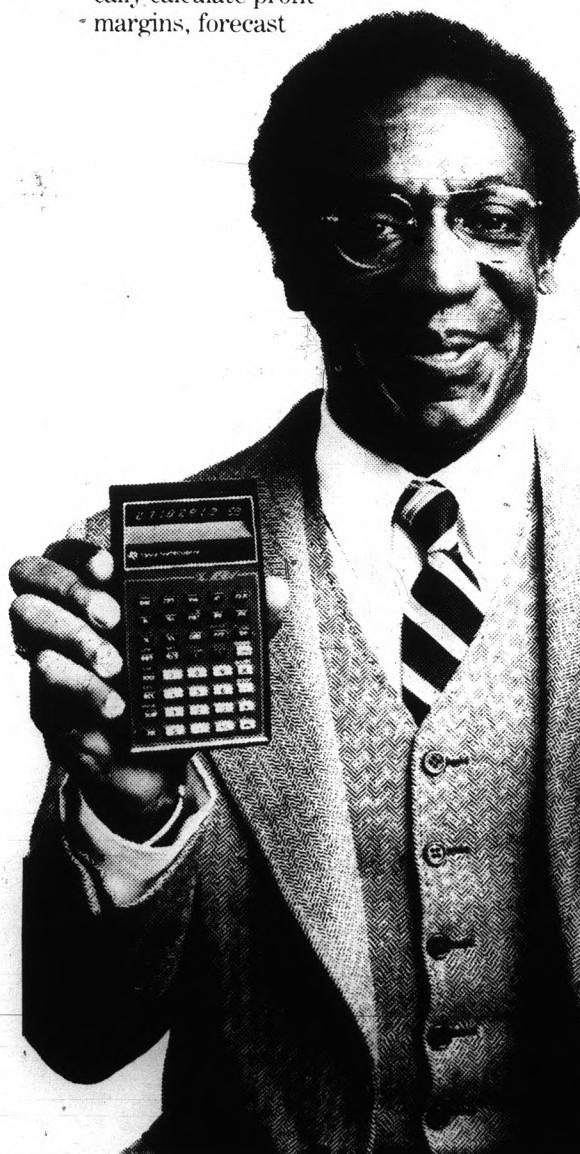
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Relief for the tenants' blues

By Karen Argonza

Okay, so you finally get lucky and locate a decent apartment or house that will serve as mess headquarters while you struggle through the semester. As you haul your cardboard boxes full of belongings into your castle, remember the complications aren't over and the biggest headache could be headed your way.

The San Francisco Tenants Union, 558 Capp St., is a city-wide membership organization fighting for tenants' rights. Below are basic guidelines for tenants, from a 50-page handbook, available for \$3, that offers detailed information about your rights as a renter.

The Contract

Remember, renting property involves a legal contract. Whether you have a rental agreement, a lease, or nothing in writing, the moment you pay rent you have entered into a legal contract with your landlord.

Many renters are required to sign a monthly rental agreement or a lease. Get legal advice before you sign an agreement you are unsure of. Get a copy of the contract and all written forms of communication between you and your landlord. Remember, don't throw them in with piles of notes from your biology class.

Going broke with deposits

A landlord may require first and last month's rent, a cleaning deposit and a key deposit totaling between \$400 and \$1,000.

The amount of deposit a landlord may require cannot be more than two times the monthly rent for unfurnished property or three times the rent for furnished property. Don't let the landlord convince you your deposit is non-refundable.

Your landlord must give you a written statement explaining any deposit not returned to you after you move out. If the landlord sells the property, the deposit must be returned to you or given to the new landlord.

Help! The toilet is backing up!

One of the biggest problems tenants face is trying to get repairs made. Landlords are responsible for maintaining plumbing, heating, electricity, floors, walls, stairs and windows, and for keeping the premises free of debris, filth and rodents, according to California Civil Code Section 1941.

The section does not cover appliances, but if you rent a dwelling with an agreement that some appliances will be provided by the landlord, then your landlord is responsible for maintaining them.

One way of getting repairs made is to exercise your rights under section 1942, which allows a renter to withhold up to one month's rent twice a year to make repairs. However, you must first tell the landlord what repairs are necessary.

Give the landlord 30 days to make the repairs, unless they need to be made immediately. Obviously you can't let your toilet overflow for a month.

If you give your landlord notice and the repairs aren't made in 30 days, then you can withhold rent, repair them yourself or hire someone to do them for you.

Your landlord cannot take retaliatory action against you for at least 180 days if you do this or if you have lodged a complaint with a government agency, such as the building inspector or health department. However, this is only true if you are not behind in your rent — other than the month you withheld it for your repairs.

Get out of my apartment!

If your landlord enters your apartment or house without your permission or without notice, you are protected by sections 1159 and 1160 of the civil code, which define the landlord as a "stranger" to your premises. This means the landlord has no more right to enter your house than any other person.

Even if you are behind in your rent.

Your landlord can enter without your consent by giving 24 hours notice and only to make necessary or agreed-upon repairs, to show it to prospective tenants or buyers, or when there is a court order authorizing entry by the landlord.

If your landlord persists in entering, he could be subject to both civil and criminal prosecution for forcible entry.

You can't kick me out without going to court...

Your landlord, or anyone acting for your landlord, cannot force you to move without going through the courts. A landlord cannot lock you out, remove your possessions, shut off your utilities for the purpose of eviction or harass you into leaving your home.

The landlord starts the eviction process by giving a 30-day or three-day notice. A 30-day notice is required for tenants renting on a monthly basis and does not need to have a cause. A three-day notice requires a cause, which is usually non-payment of rent. The three-day notice must give the tenant the option of correcting the cause or moving within three days.

Upon receiving a three or 30-day notice, and if the landlord is unwilling to let you correct the problem, you may be served with an "unlawful detainer." The case will be taken to court and a judgment will be made. If you lose and do not move, the landlord must have a law enforcement officer serve you with a "notice to vacate," which will give you five days to move.

How do I break my lease?

If you need to break a lease before it expires, first notify your landlord, in writing, at least 30 days in advance of your intention to move. The letter should be sent by certified mail and should state your intention to cooperate with your landlord by showing the apartment to prospective tenants at reasonable times with your consent.

You might also try to line up prospective tenants to either take over your lease or to move in and sign a new lease with the landlord. Before you move, make sure the premises are thoroughly clean and ready for occupancy.

If you take these steps and move out, your landlord could only sue you for the rent lost during the time the premises are vacant.

If you want to break a lease due to maintenance problems the process may vary according to your situation. You may have grounds to break the lease, depending on what repairs need to be made and the steps you have taken to get your landlord to make them.

But you just raised my rent three months ago!

According to San Francisco's Rent Control Ordinance, your rent can only be raised once in a 12-month period. Your rent cannot be raised at all during your first year of residence. Guidelines for allowable increases:

- If you received your last increase before April 15, 1977, the allowable increase is 19 percent.

- If you received your last increase between April 15, 1977 and April 14, 1978, the allowable increase is 13 percent.

- If you received your last increase after April 15, 1978, your rent can be increased 7 percent, one year from the date of the last increase.

Under certain circumstances, your landlord may be allowed to exceed these guidelines, for instance, to pass along costs of improvements, maintenance, increased taxes or increased utility costs.

If you receive a notice of rent increase for more than the allowed guidelines, you could protest it to the Rent Stabilization Board, 621-RENT.

The San Francisco Tenants Union can offer additional information about your rights as a tenant or can refer you to a number of agencies and offices for help or legal counsel. The Tenants Hotline number is 282-6622.

Renting in the City

Dorms offer social life

By Donna Cooper

If you are short of funds, like to meet people, don't require a lot of living space and hate privacy, the residence halls at SF State could be just the place for you.

"Living in the dorms encourages an artificial atmosphere because everyone is a student and most of us are supported by our parents," said David Kale, a third semester resident of Verducci Hall.

"There is a thriving social life in the dorms and a lack of contact with the outside world," he said. "It is possible to work, eat, play and attend classes without ever leaving the immediate campus."

The three residence halls, located on the southwest corner of the campus, house 1,527 students. Each student pays \$890 to \$1,240 a semester, or \$225 to \$295 a month.

About \$125 to \$155 of this fee covers rent and use of the facilities. The remaining fee pays for food through the mandatory purchase of a semester meal ticket.

There are three meal plans ranging in cost from \$390 to \$550. The Dining Center for the residence halls provides three cafeteria-style meals daily Monday through Friday and two meals each day on the weekends.

The supply of on-campus housing has never been able to meet the needs of the student population and this year is no exception.

The residence halls are completely filled and there is a waiting list of approximately 552 students, says Arline Van Ness, assistant director of housing.

Van Ness said the waiting lists tend to fall away quickly. "By next week there could be as little as 100 names on the list," she said. "It usually depends on the first month. There could conceivably be openings in October or November."

The halls fill up quickly and it is not unusual for waiting lists to form as early as four months before the semester. "I signed up last May," said Paul Niles, a resident of Verducci Hall, "and I just barely got in under the wire."

Residence halls differ from dormitories, says Van Ness. "The halls offer a full program including eating, activities and the general ways in which the students carry out their lifestyles," she explained, "as opposed to dormitories which, by their very definition, are only a place to sleep." Still, most of the students who live in them refer to the halls as "dorms."

The residence halls offer a number of facilities including television rooms, music practice rooms, typing rooms and laundry rooms.

Some students choose to live in the halls for the social life they offer. "I moved into the dorms because I thought I would probably have more fun," said Gina Bianucci, a first semester freshman. "State is supposed to be a real commuter school and I thought there wouldn't be any activities except in the dorms."

Lisa Hines, who is beginning her fourth year as an on-campus resident said, "I really like living in the dorms. Living here helps you learn to live with other people. You learn how to make compromises. I would recommend it to every freshman."

For some students, the advantages of on-campus living heavily outweigh the disadvantages of off-campus living. Paul Briggs said he moved out of the halls after three years because he was tired of living with immature students. He returned this semester, he said, because he disliked commuting and off-campus housing was too expensive.

"I also like the convenience of paying one bill at the beginning of the semester," he said. "It was a real hassle having to worry about rent and PG&E bills every month."

After living off-campus for six months, Niles returned to the residence halls this semester. "I moved out to get to know the city," he explained, "not because I was unhappy with the dorms. I moved back because I really get a lot more work done living here. I study photography and they have an excellent darkroom."

Briggs said he has noticed a change in the housing office. "The housing office is more austere," he observed. "It is not in tune with the needs of the students. They put on a nice face but when it comes to actual questions and financial transactions they tend to be vague and don't always answer your questions."



Renters claim housing swindle

By Adriana Dechi

A veil of doubt masks the reliability of rental agencies in San Francisco, according to the Better Business Bureau, San Francisco's district attorney's office and the Rent Stabilization Board.

All three offices have received complaints on the allegedly fraudulent practices of some agencies, although no information on the number of complaints was found.

"The field of rental agencies is ripe for fraud," said Peggy Mathieson, a supervisor in the district attorney's office.

Because of the scarcity of housing in San Francisco, people flock to rental agencies for help in finding apartments, she explained. This creates what is known as a "seller's market" where too many people want a limited product. They resort to rental agencies, which provide listings that meet individuals' specifications. But agencies cannot always comply with clients' requests and sometimes, she said, they resort to unethical practices.

Both the stabilization board and the Better Business Bureau have received complaints about the practices of Rentimes agency. A suit was filed on May 31, 1980 in Alameda County's district attorney's office alleging "false and misleading representation," according to the bureau's report. However, the bureau reports no progress on the suit.

Assistant aide Rick Vitano of the stabilization board said in more recent complaints filed with his office, clients claimed of "bait and switch" tactics were used by Rentimes.

Clients claimed the following happened: three-bedroom apartment in the Marina for \$400 is advertised in the newspaper. A prospective renter goes to the agency to seek additional information. In order to get the listing, which supplies an address, phone number and name of the landlord, the client must pay a fee, usually \$40. The switch, clients claimed, comes when the client goes to visit the apartment and finds out it has already been rented.

In some cases the apartment does not exist, clients claimed. In other cases, complaints alleged, the listings indicate the apartment has three bedrooms, when, in fact it has only one or two.

Mathieson and Kay Wilson, office manager of the Better Business Bureau, agree with Vitano that baiting and switching is a major problem with rental agencies. They added, though, that refunds are also a popular gripe.

Under state law, agencies are required to guarantee either a partial or full refund if after 90 days clients cannot find a suitable apartment. In order for clients to receive refunds, agencies require clients to check listings daily, by either phoning or dropping by the agency. In addition, clients must file requests for refunds within 10 days after the 90-day period.

According to Mathieson and Wilson, although some clients were promised refunds, they said they never received any. When clients called to inquire about their refunds, they said the phones

were always busy or agents did not return their calls.

Mathieson said, however, this might be a problem of communication between clients and agents. Clients might not have understood what the contract stipulated.

No complaints or favorable reports were filed on other agencies listed with the Better Business Bureau, including Community Rentals, The Rental Library and United rental agency. SOS and Rent-a-Rental are not listed with the bureau.

On February 26, 1980, Sen. Diane Watson, D-Los Angeles, introduced a bill which was later passed by the state Legislature. The bill is designed to put an end to unethical practices by requiring the licensing of agencies that provide "listings of residential properties for tenancy, by publication or otherwise."

One provision clearly states that agencies advertising properties in a "false, misleading or deceptive manner" will have their licenses revoked.

The law also requires clients to be given a written contract for 90 days, specifying conditions of services rendered by the agencies.

In addition, if a client does not find an apartment within the time guaranteed, any fees paid in excess of \$25 shall be refunded. This means if the fee is \$35, the client is entitled to a \$10 refund. He must, however, file for his refund within 10 days after his contract expires. These provisions must be stated in the contract.

Also, by order of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, agencies must check every three days if their listings are still available.

Community Rentals, United, Home Rentals, The Rental Library, Rentimes, Rent-a-Rental and SOS are all licensed by the Real Estate Board. Most have been in business for four years, with the exception of Home Rentals which has been in business for 31 years.

Cityco Rental Agency was charged with fraud on April 17, 1981, says the Better Business Bureau. Cityco had complaints filed against it for providing phony rental listings, not refunding fees and listing units already rented. Its listings were labeled "exclusive," but the suit charged that most of the information was taken from other rental agencies and newspapers. Cityco is now out of business.

Some clients argue, says the Bureau, that rental agencies are unnecessary. Ed Lucas, a broker at Saxe Realty, agrees. He says although agencies are a good outlet for information about vacant apartments, it is sometimes better to check listings in the newspapers. Lucas endorsed Community Rentals as one of the more reputable agencies.

The agencies argue, however, that they are a good connection, offering detailed information about available rentals.

Vitano suggests that before using any agency, people should find out if the firm is licensed and listed with the Better Business Bureau.

Tips to finding the right place

By Rhonda Parks

No one answers the phone. A deposit has been made and the apartment is no longer available. Carnivores only. No smoking. No pets. Professionals only, no pencils or textbooks. References required. First and last month's rent, a deposit, and a 10 percent bi-annual rent increase compounded daily.

Apartment hunting in San Francisco can be very frustrating. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as of September 1980, the total housing availability in San Francisco County, including single family dwellings, was a mere 0.8 percent.

Another factor further reducing housing availability for students is the high demand for apartments in the \$200 to \$400 range. Not surprisingly, high interest rates are increasing those monthly rates. There are tricks to finding an apartment in the city.

Start by having a clear idea of what you want. Know your monthly spending limit, including utilities, garbage, phone, water and parking. Some of these extra costs may not be included in your base rent.

Buy a map, and outline the areas where you would like to live. Is the area safe? Is it close to public transportation? What are the estimated commute times between work, home and school? If you drive, is parking available? Is there a garage?

As for the hunt, the want ads in major dailies are where most students begin. If



Phoenix photos/Jean Gauthier

you're not willing to pay an agency fee, look for ads that lack bold print, exclamation points and fancy adjectives.

Look for the housing you want by its subhead. Rooms, shared rentals, furnished and unfurnished apartments are arranged according to size and price. Be aware of elusive descriptions like, "large, three room apartment." In many cases, this is simply a kitchenette, a combination living room and bedroom, and a bathroom, with only the bathroom having a door.

If you're willing to spend anywhere from \$7.50 to \$45 to find an apartment, forget the want ads and go directly to a rental agency. But don't bother calling them about the "great deals" in the paper. They are often snags to catch your attention.

Non-traditional methods of finding roommates and apartments include looking at college bulletin boards, laundromats and cafes. At SF State, a housing board is located on the main floor of the Student Union. The University of San Francisco has a rental board that is located in Phelan Hall. The University of California Medical Center, City College, and Golden Gate University have similar listing boards.

In Noe Valley, the Acme Cafe provides a funky-artsy atmosphere for apartment hunting and coffee drinking. In the Castro, nearly every wash-and-dry spot has a bulletin board with apartment and shared rental listings.

If you weigh at least 200 pounds, are six feet tall, know karate and look mean, you can probably find a studio and sleep safely for \$150 to \$200 a month. A one bedroom apartment? Make it \$200 to \$250 a month.

If you're smaller and not as able to protect yourself against the hazards of city living, a studio will cost you anywhere from \$200 to \$300 a month. A one bedroom apartment, \$300 to \$450.

If you're meek, tiny and crave amenities often unknown to students, such as a Nob Hill apartment with a doorman, view, beach within walking distance, carpets, pool and garage, plan to spend no less than \$350, and up to \$800 a month for a studio and \$500 to \$1,000 for a one bedroom abode.

Black leader paid tribute by Reagan

Tributes to civil rights leader Roy Wilkins came in from all over the country Wednesday after his death at age 80. Wilkins headed the NAACP for 22 years, and was a major contributor to the struggle for equality.

President Reagan commended the leader's work and said Wilkins "worked for equality, spoke for freedom, and marched for justice. Although Roy's death darkens our day, the accomplishments of his life will continue to endure and shine forth."

Black and civil rights leaders said Wilkins' work ranked with that of the late Martin Luther King, Jr. and the late Whitney Young, former head of the National Urban League.

Urban League President Vernon Jordan said, "He was a giant whose contributions over a lifetime of dedicated service to the cause of equality leave us all in debt."

Wilkins was also given tribute by Vice President George Bush, New York Mayor Ed Koch, NAACP executive director George Hooks, and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Some changes criticized General studies revised

By E.A. O'Hara

SF State's new and complex General Education program, effective this semester, establishes an overall eight-unit increase in general education requirements and a far more structured selection of required courses than the former General Studies program did.

M.J. Lunine, dean of undergraduate studies, has praised it as "the most serious G.E. program in the country, respectful of students, faculty and their respective capabilities."

Yet Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the Associated Students, has criticized the new G.E. program as being "unnecessarily wordy and complex, forcing students to make up their minds earlier than necessary in their academic careers."

The program, the result of over two years of planning, is controversial.

The new G.E. program obeys California legislation, Title 5 of the Education Code, and is intended to provide California State University and College students "the opportunity to become acquainted with intellectual, social and aesthetic perspectives that can form the basis for an expanded plan for life-long learning and enjoyment."

But, for affected students, this may translate into the need for intensive guidance to select those courses which satisfy the comparatively rigid requirements.

The new program affects first-time freshmen; transfer students from University of California campuses, private colleges or out-of-state institutions; re-admitted SF State students; and transfer students from California community colleges or other CSUC campuses who were not in attendance at those schools in Spring, 1981.

Requirements include 48 units distributed among three categories, or segments. This compares to the 40 units required by the former General Studies program which is still in effect for those meeting the SF State definition of continuing student.

The program was hammered out by an appointed G.E. executive council and by elected G.E. advising coordinators representing the seven schools within the university. In development since September 1978, the program achieved its final form last semester, when courses proposed to meet the requirements were approved by the Academic Senate.

Student participation in the planning process was limited, which Zimmerman considers a major fault of the program.

Three students originally belonged to the 11-member G.E. executive council. But, according to William Hopkins, past chair of the council, the Academic Senate decreased student representation to one member.

The three segments which comprise the new G.E. program each include subjects from the university's seven academic divisions, and are broken down as follows:

- Segment I, Basic Subjects — Students take at least one course in the following four areas: written communications, oral communications, critical thinking and quantitative reasoning, for a total of 12 units.

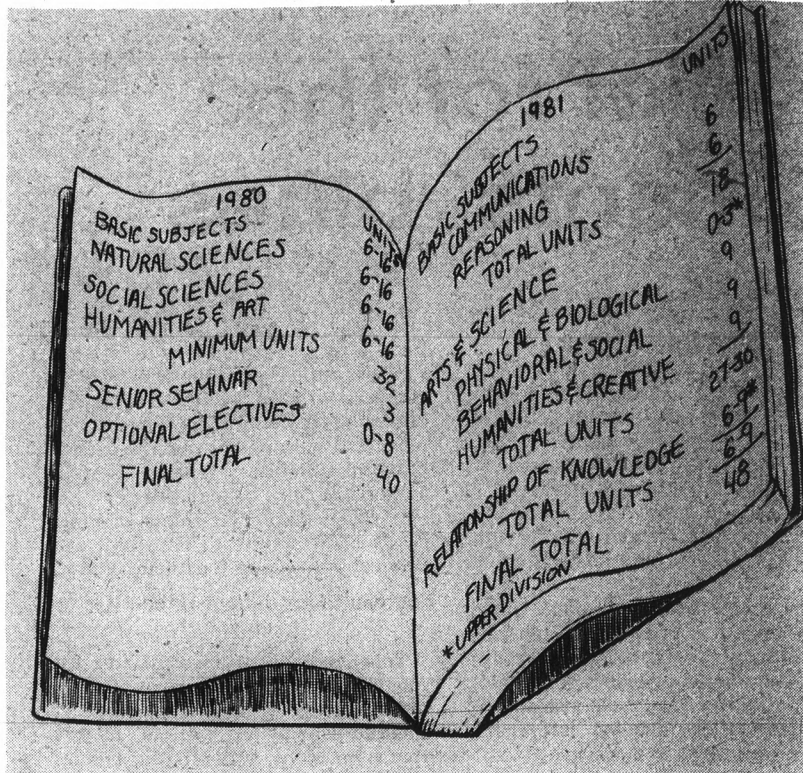
- Segment II, The Arts and Sciences Core — Students take nine to 12 units within the following three areas: physical and biological sciences; behavioral and social sciences; and humanities and creative arts, for a total of 27 to 30 units.

- Segment III, Relationships of Knowledge — Students take upper division courses which are organized into "clusters" in order to integrate skills acquired in Segments I and II and is intended to expose students to cultural and ethnic perspectives. Six to nine units are taken in any one of the 29 available "clusters," which include such topics as human sexuality, holistic health and urban studies.

Anticipating the difficulties students will have with the new program, student advising has been introduced as essential to its implementation.

Niel Snortum, chair of the G.E. advising council, explained that faculty members are available at the Advising Center 30 hours per week.

Snortum, an advocate of G.E., is aware of its complexities but praised it as a "coherent, integrated and fully-planned introduction to the university, by which a student's intellectual life can be more carefully planned."



On-campus tellers coming to Union

By Bruce Bjorum

Will there be a "money mouth" in the Student Union this semester?

Yes, says Dan Cornthwaite, Associate Director of the Student Union.

"We have made proposals for automated teller machines," he said. Financial institutions contacted include the Bank of America, San Francisco Federal Savings and five other banks.

Negotiations have begun to bring the machines to SF State. Requests for proposals from the banks went out late last week.

Banks have until Oct. 2 to contact Cornthwaite. "We are right in the middle of soliciting proposals, and we want nothing to interfere with that process," Cornthwaite said.

A factor in bringing an automated teller to SF State is the number of students involved with a bank. Cornthwaite said that Sandy Lassen of the electronic banking division of the Bank

of America has estimated that 40 percent of the student body has an account with that bank either here or in another part of California.

An investment of \$60-70,000 would be required to install an automated teller with all its equipment and date lines at SF State, Cornthwaite said.

"It must be a cost-effective decision for the bank. They're in it to make money," Cornthwaite said. The degree of interest shown by a bank proves its potential for a share of the market.

Wells Fargo, Crocker Bank, First Interstate Bank, Hibernia Bank and Security Pacific are the five other banks Cornthwaite contacted.

"It's hard to say what banks will be coming in," Cornthwaite said. In the end the Governing Board of the Student Union will allow four banks to have an automated teller on campus.

The machines will not be a branch of a bank. The campus is considered a "remote location" by the banks, Cornthwaite said.

Reagan strengthens ERA forces

By Kerry Hamill

Nearly 60 years after it was first introduced before the U.S. Congress, the Equal Rights Amendment is still fighting for its life.

"The media have reached the verdict that ERA is dead," says Ginny Foat, California president of the National Organization of Women (NOW), "but Ronald Reagan is the best thing that has happened to our cause."

Last year, Ronald Reagan became the first president to oppose the constitutional amendment that would provide equal rights for women.

In 1972, the ERA was passed by the 92nd U.S. Congress and submitted to state legislators for ratification. Three more states out of the 15 unratified states must ratify the amendment by

June 30, 1982, or it will not become part of the Constitution.

The ERA states that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied by the United States or any state on the basis of sex.

"If these legislators deny women legal equality they will end up with an outraged army of women on their hands, women with no faith in the legislative arm or the two-party system," says Sylvia Weinstein, a San Francisco NOW organizer.

NOW has named ERA passage its "transcendent goal," says Kay Wiley, another NOW organizer.

Foat says that NOW is enrolling its members at a record rate with 14,000 new members joining in July alone.

NOW had a membership nationally of 100,000 members last year at this time,

but since Reagan took office membership has risen to 160,000.

In Foat's strategy, little time or money will be spent in conservative, unratified states like North Carolina or Mississippi. (Mississippi has yet to adopt the Civil Rights Amendment.)

"ERA would nullify any laws that make distinctions between men and women," former North Carolina Senator Sam Ervin told Time magazine in 1979.

"When the Good Lord created the earth, he didn't have the advice of Bella Abzug or Gloria Steinem," he said. "If any woman is being discriminated against on account of sex in the United States, there are already laws on the books to handle it."

"Women's rights are in a crisis period in this country," says Wiley.

According to NOW, women are at the bottom of the pay scale, are in jobs with low status and have little chance for advancement. Women currently earn 59 cents for every dollar paid to a man.

NOW members are on the alert throughout the country. When a ratification vote is announced in any key state, members will begin massive letter writing campaigns and demonstrations will be organized.

Illinois, Florida and Virginia have been targeted by NOW as the most probable states to ratify.

Each of the 15 unratified states has already voted down the amendment in their legislatures several times. Indiana has voted no nine times.

"The only way to win things is to get out in the streets and demonstrate," says Weinstein.

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Opinion

Wanted for murder

By Theresa Goffredo

At 17, I committed murder.

At that time, I didn't feel like a murderer. I don't think of myself as one today. In fact, I know that what I did then was the best possible solution for the both of us. I wasn't married and wasn't going to get married. I wasn't employed. My family had three mouths to feed, which was hard enough without me adding another one. The U.S. population was (and is) quite substantial without my contribution. So, I did the sensible thing. I committed murder.

At least, murder is what people like Senator Jesse Helms, Representative Henry J. Hyde and those behind the right-to-life movement would like to accuse me of.

But these people don't want just me. They want thousands of women like me, and with the bill that Helms and Hyde are sponsoring in Congress, they are trying to condemn us as criminals. The bill states that human life "shall be deemed to exist from conception." If this is passed, states will be allowed to prosecute abortion as murder. The passage of this bill would also overturn the landmark 1973 Supreme Court ruling that a woman has a constitutional right to terminate her pregnancy.

This bill is unfair on many constitutional grounds. But what disturbs me

trauterine device which was put on the market in 1971. This particular IUD was certainly convenient, but only a few months after it was put on the market, reports of adverse reactions began pouring into A.H. Robbins, the manufacturing company. Mother Jones magazine reported that "there were cases of pelvic inflammatory disease (an infection of the uterus that can require weeks of bed rest and antibiotic treatment), septicemia (blood poisoning), pregnancies resulting in spontaneous abortions, ectopic (tubal) pregnancies and perforations of the uterus. . . . There were even medical reports of Dalkon Shields ripping their way through the wall of the uterus and being found floating free in the abdominal cavity far from the uterus."

Well, these good-intentioned saviors of the unborn child knew that they had made a mistake with the Dalkon Shield, and it didn't take them long to amend the error. By 1975, the IUD was removed from the market. Only 17 women died.

But what I couldn't understand about the "unborn baby fetish" is that our government does not appear to apply it to Third World countries. If it did, the U.S. Agency for International Development would not have sent thousands of unsterilized shields into such countries as Ethiopia, Malaysia, Tunisia, Israel

acute diarrhea, early infancy malnutrition and death.

In a study of infants ranging from 6 to 11 months old in Sigulem, a suburb of Sao Paulo, Brazil, it was found that 96 percent of the deaths registered were among children breast-fed less than six months. Also, in Sao Paulo, 32 percent of the bottle-fed suffered from malnutrition, while 23 percent of them had to be hospitalized.

In Singapore, the death rate among formula-fed babies is at least twice as high as that of the breast-fed babies.

In May 1981, the United States voted against the code that would have banned the promotion of baby foods in Third World countries. The code, proposed by the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, was adopted by the World Health Assembly. The United States was the only country that voted against the code.

The code is simply a set of guidelines which will ensure "the protection and promotion of breast-feeding."

What is interesting here is that my humanitarian theory backfired for the same reason that my "unborn baby fetish" theory did — profit:

● Nestle, the Swiss-based multinational corporation, is the sole supplier of

Commentary

Phil Reser

Are you ready?



A friend of mine was in Japan when the Reagan administration announced its decision to start production of the neutron bomb.

While talking about her experiences in that country, she told me how appalled the Japanese people were with the fact that we chose to reveal those plans during the anniversary commemorations of the atomic devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

She showed me a book given to her by a Japanese friend called "Hiroshima-Nagasaki: A Picture Record of the Atomic Destruction." The book, she explained, was put together and issued by a Japanese civilian movement against nuclear weapons.

The photographs and drawings, accompanied by a text in English, were for the most part taken by amateurs in the days immediately following the explosions, and in some instances during the very moment of the explosions, or just after them.

Horrified and fascinated are the words I think of to describe what I felt leafing through the book.

What I saw were the human wounds seared on the souls of the people by atomic bombardment. Anguish and madness screamed from the pages and, at the same time, I realized that the authors were there, and that they had survived it all.

The book contained a detailed description of what followed in the weeks, months and years after the bombs were dropped.

There were no hospitals or medicine available, and the photographs of fathers and mothers carrying their scald-

ed, dying and dead children to who knows where were shocking.

Another thing that bothered me were the photos of the cities after they had been destroyed. They showed only a desert of crushed concrete and bricks, of bent steel constructions and the burnt-out stumps of trees.

One chapter mapped out the effects of thermal and radioactive radiation. It showed the shadows of people who perished in the fire, who were burnt into the stone steps, the concrete, the asphalt and the wooden walls.

Other pages documented the sufferings of those Japanese who survived, for a few days, months or years.

As I looked, I wanted to close the book with each page I turned, but I went on, almost holding my breath, until the very end.

The book concluded by saying that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are alive today, that they live but cannot forget.

As I handed the book back to my friend, I thought about how every American should see this evidence of an atomic war and how it radically differs from the ideas we have about nuclear conflict.

An atomic war makes no distinction at all. It kills and it marks everyone — soldiers, children and old people. It doesn't take anything special into consideration — neither profession, education nor social position. Everyone who was nearby when the atomic bombs exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with rare exceptions, shared exactly the same fate.

Perhaps even more disturbing is that the cruel record of what happened in Japan is

probably a pale forecast of what is going to happen to us. Everyone knows that the bombs which dropped on these two cities in 1945 were only a small fraction of what is to be found in the arsenals, underground silos, atomic submarines and strategic planes flying over us.

Congressional Representative Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., recently spoke on the floor of the House in support of an unsuccessful amendment to stop Reagan's neutron bomb production.

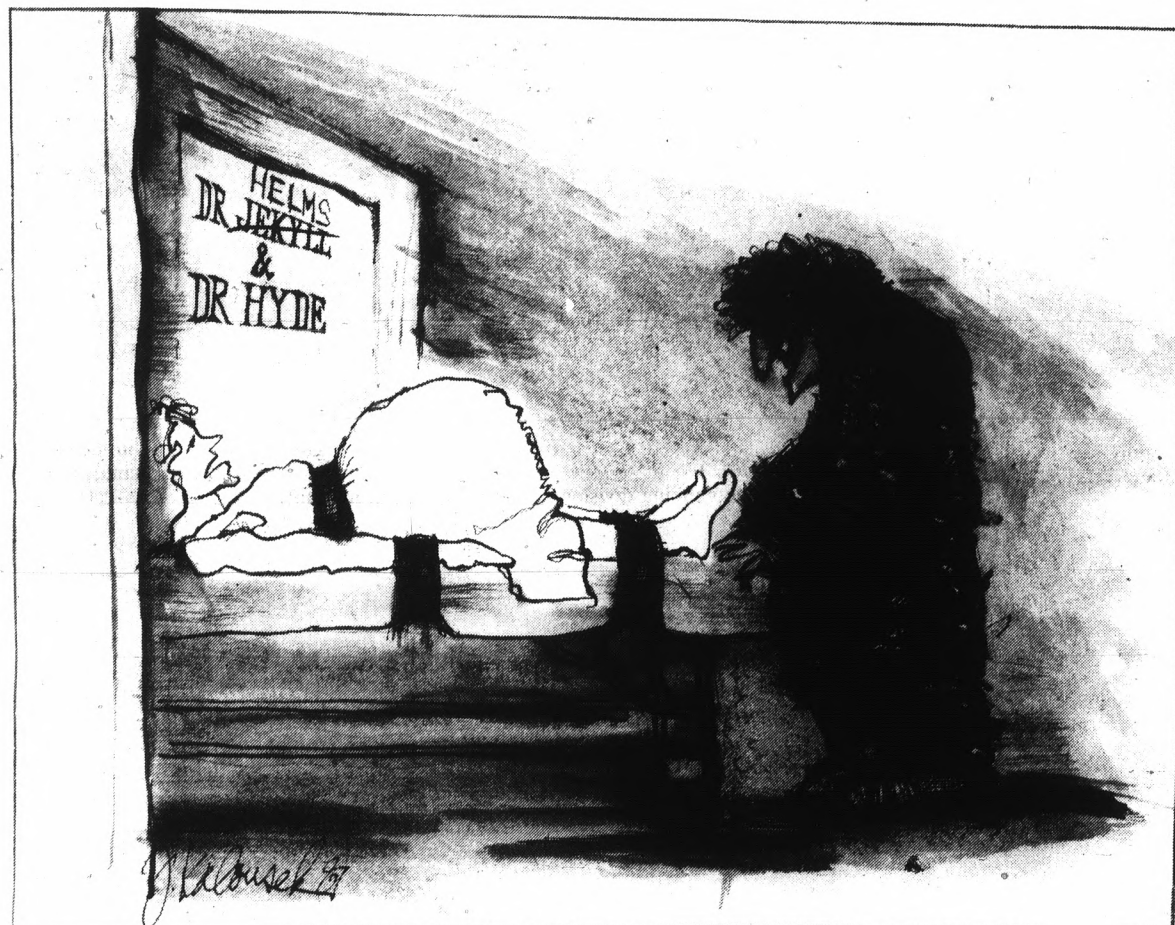
He said, "This weapon makes nuclear war thinkable, possible and potentially inevitable."

When the neutron bomb is ready — and thousands will be produced in the next year or so, thanks to Reagan's go-ahead — the U.S. armed forces will be prepared to use them in any large-scale conventional land war. The Soviets, in a reaction to American policies, will likewise provide their forces with such weaponry and the chances of a nuclear exchange will be increased considerably. Such an exchange would lead to a nuclear war resulting in scores of millions of deaths and the total disruption of life on this planet.

The Reagan administration has junked the idea of detente with Russia, escalated the cold war, accelerated the arms race, promoted militarism and launched an openly aggressive policy.

Although the quest for political and military superiority may be an illusion, this administration now seems ready to go to any lengths to achieve it.

There has never been a time when it was more appropriate to say the people must put an end to nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons will put an end to people.



more than the constitutionality of the bill is its intrinsic purpose.

What good is a bill like this? Who benefits from putting women like me in prison? The taxpayers who have to support prisons certainly don't get anything out of it.

I would think that people like Hyde and Helms, joined by taxpaying Americans, would be encouraging women to get abortions. Just think. If more women terminated their pregnancies, less money would be spent on welfare and all those goddamned child abuse centers.

But this kind of reasoning does not enter the minds of the anti-abortion forces. There must be another reason for a bill of this kind.

Perhaps the Reagan administration has something to do with it. One day I came upon an article in the New York Times which seemed to confirm my theory that Reaganites, who strongly oppose abortion, do have a hand in this new legislation. The administration's attitude toward abortion was summed up by Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services, and I call it the "unborn baby fetish."

"We are going to save the baby seals," said Schweiker. "We are going to save the baby whales; we're even going to save the snail darters and stop a dam, but we won't save the unborn child. I have trouble understanding why we can get all wrought up about tadpoles and not unborn kids."

Could it be that all these people who are against abortion have a deep reverence for the unborn child? They feel that these potential human beings have been oppressed and flatly ignored, and they're going to protect these fetuses. The easiest way to protect the unborn child, the administration figures, is to prevent the little devils from ever being conceived. Remedy: safe, effective birth control.

Now, I must say that those who wish to prevent abortion have good intentions when they condone birth control. But with every new experiment, there are likely to be a few bugs in it.

Like the Dalkon Shield, the in-

and 39 more.

Now it is one thing to sell a product that is unsafe, but to sell an unsafe product that is unsterilized would appear to be a legal form of genocide. Anyone with any sense knows that an unsterilized IUD can introduce bacteria into the uterus.

It then occurred to me that the sale of these lethal IUDs was not to prevent embryonic life. The sale was for profit. After all, AID was going to lose almost \$125 million because of the recall of the Dalkon Shield, and the Third World countries continued to provide a suitable market.

So much for the "unborn baby fetish" theory. There had to be another reason for the radical anti-abortion bill. Of course, the legislators and the right-to-lifers were pursuing an end to abortion out of a deep respect for life. They were being humanitarian. It's a tough job being humanitarian, so the legislators had to write a tough bill to show these murderous women that abortion was not the humanitarian way. These women, and all women, had to realize that having a baby was a big responsibility, and with a bill like this, they may think twice about having "fun" at the baby's expense.

Unfortunately, this second theory doesn't work too well either.

If those in government were really concerned with the life of the newborn baby, then why didn't the U.S. sign an agreement that would ban all promotion of infant baby formula in Third World countries?

Baby formula may not seem to relate to humanitarianism, but it does. In the United States, women have, for the most part, clean water and the proper facilities to prepare infant baby formula.

But in Third World countries, women use baby formula improperly, using contaminated water and over-diluting. The women also cannot read the instructions

infant formula in Brazil. Last year, families in Brazil spent \$100 million on powdered milk;

● The International Council of Infant Food, Inc. represents 14 Western and Japanese companies that control about 85 percent of the market for baby foods in Third World countries;

At this point, I realized that the legislators didn't give a two-penny's damn about the unborn child. They didn't even seem concerned about a woman's life. Why an anti-abortion bill?

Perhaps by making life begin at the act of conception, the legislators are sanctifying conception. Therefore, the product of conception, the child, is only a secondary part of this bill. In this way, the crimes our government is committing against Third World children and women would be less ominous, less evil.

But this reason seemed too absurd, even for the legislators to think up, so the reason must be a political one.

The legislators had their constituents in mind when they wrote the anti-abortion bill. All those millions of Falwell flunkies who voted for those now in office oppose abortion. Fundamentalist middle-Americans have to be pacified, because that's who elected these legislators. What better way to keep them happy than through an anti-abortion law? The legislators keep their followers satisfied by proving to them how moral they are, and the only ones who get screwed are ERAers and those who favor abortion — a very small and economically powerless minority.

This makes sense, except for one thing. These legislators are not moral. They point a finger at women who have abortions, shouting "murderers," but with the other hand they are killing babies, born and unborn, in other countries.

How can the fundamental and moral faction of the United States fall for this anti-abortion farce? Can't they see through the transparent cloth of pseudo-morality that these legislators have wrapped around this bill?

I can see it. I'm not the murderer. They are.

Give us a break

Students at SF State and throughout the country are facing large increases in annual educational expenses.

Undergraduates attending our school are facing a 31 percent jump in total costs this semester.

Student costs — fees, room, board, books, supplies and transportation — surged from \$3,132 last year to \$4,115 this year. Most of the increase is attributed to a rise in room and board costs from \$1,800 to \$2,500.

After the Reagan budget cuts take effect on Oct. 1, our financial situations will deteriorate further due to cuts in federal student aid.

The best financial assistance available has been the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program, which enable students to borrow up to \$2,500 per year from a bank at an interest rate of only 9 percent.

The federal government pays the interest while the student is in school and subsidizes the loan by paying banks the difference between 9 percent and the current interest rate.

A student who applies for a GSL after Oct. 1 will be charged a 5 percent fee, which will be deducted from the loan disbursement.

Those of us from families with "adjusted gross annual incomes" of more than \$30,000 will have to meet a "needs" test to qualify for a GSL. This would make 1 million students across the nation who now have GSL's ineligible for future loans.

Hundreds of thousands more who can borrow \$2,500 will only be eligible for partial loans.

Another loan program, Auxiliary Loans to Protect Students (ALPS), formerly the Parent Loan program, will now only be minimally subsidized by the federal government.

Students from low income families will still be eligible to borrow money under the National Direct Student Loan program. However, interest rates on these loans will increase from 4 percent to 5 percent.

Changes in the Pell Grants, a program for low income students, will eliminate grants for up to 250,000 students by making families in the \$16,000 to \$25,000 income range ineligible.

President Reagan had requested even greater cuts in all these programs, but congressional liberals strongly objected. They did, however, approve of Reagan's request to phase out Social Security payments to 18- to 22-year-old college students who are children of deceased workers. This program affects 800,000 students, mainly from low-income families.

There is a good chance that the Reagan administration will request even greater cuts in student aid next year.

Secretary of Education Terrel Bell has reportedly been asked to cut his present budget of \$14.8 billion by \$1.7 billion for fiscal 1983. Since elementary and secondary education bore the brunt of budget cuts this year, higher education may well be the target next year. The greatest federal expenditures in higher education are for student aid.

We think these sharp cutbacks in student aid, like most of Reagan's economic programs, will be detrimental to all but the most wealthy college students.

With student aid being cut out and the cost of college soaring upwards, many of us may find that education is simply beyond our means.

We appeal to all government officials on the state and federal levels to look at the education you are slowly taking away from so many of us and to consider the effect it may have on the future of our country.

The San Francisco State PHOENIX

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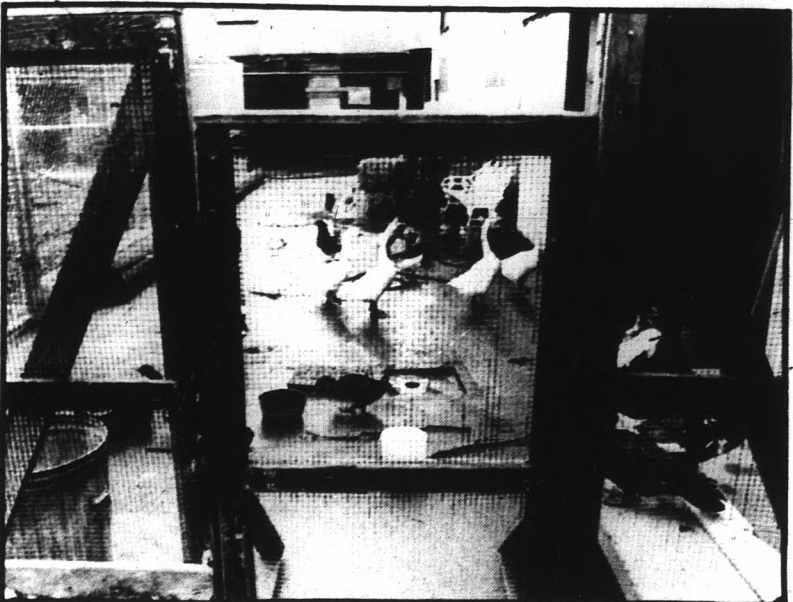
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Community gardens may get razed

Continued from page 1.

Crossroads, three buildings beneath a spaghetti maze of freeway interchanges, sits on land owned by CalTrans, the city of San Francisco and three sisters from Sonoma.

"We've got a long history of beefs," says Wickert. "We wanted to design the park next to the school and we wanted to contract it. Instead, they bid it out. We could have gotten the National Guard to rip out the concrete for free as part of a training program. Instead, the city spent more on D-9 cats than they ever will planting the thing. It's a petroleum park."



A few of the geese honking in the yard.

"Grading the park has already reduced our garden by 25 percent," says chief gardener Jeff Brown.

"I've got 20 Laotian families asking me for a plot. We need more land, not less."

On a Sunday morning, three gardeners are out tending giant sunflowers, corn, chard and flowers. Two girls are chasing rabbits in the barnyard and are being chased by geese, who nip but don't bite.

"I used to come here a lot. I was here when the baby rabbits were born," says one girl before running off to escape the screaming geese.

"The children used to be all over,"

says gardener Ellen Levin. "It would be quiet and then they'd come swarming over the hill like a multi-colored wave."

Last year the children weren't allowed at the farm anymore because they had to cross the park to get there. Officials said they might hurt themselves on the heavy machinery being used to grade the land.

Upstairs in a building that used to be owned by the Crystalline Soap Company, children's drawings cover the walls alongside posters for a Latino festival and a midwinter Hibernation Gala.

At the kitchen table, squeezed in between three pianos, a greenhouse and a refrigerator full of home laid eggs, the overhead groans of Labor Day traffic and the screams of newly arrived piglets in the basement mix with a low-timbered tea kettle abandoned on the ancient gas stove.

"There are 36 points of conflict outside that window," says Wickert, pointing to the jumble of exits, entrances and merging lanes.

Right in the middle, between the Army Street off ramp and the entrance to U.S. Highway 101, is a green triangle — another plot of Crossroads' garden puzzle. In the center of the triangle is a man in overalls, a Project 20 "volunteer."

"We use labor from Youth Chance, Project 20, CETA, the National Guard, anywhere we can get it," explains Wickert.

Project 20 is a program for people convicted of minor crimes. The court gives them an option to go to jail or do community service.

"We also teach skills here," says Wickert. "The guy who helped me rebuild this building is now a carpenter. Another one who helped me build some bins is working as a welder down the

street. The Laotian families who garden are also taking classes in English. It works."

The Community is supported by various grants and donations. The California Arts Council has been a regular supporter. A theatre troupe, the Jones Co., and a dance collective, Tumbleweed, are based at the farm.

Labor and money aren't the only things the farm is adept at scavenging; even some of the animals came from unorthodox sources.

Recently someone abandoned 50 leghorn roosters at San Francisco International Airport. Wickert brought home 25 and passed out 25. "Usually you want 50 chickens and one rooster. But we're on poverty right now and will take anything we can get," he says.

The city has already prohibited the farm from letting the animals roam in the garden. A screen of fennel was torn out of the Army Street border to make way for new sewage pipes. A strip of garden went with it.

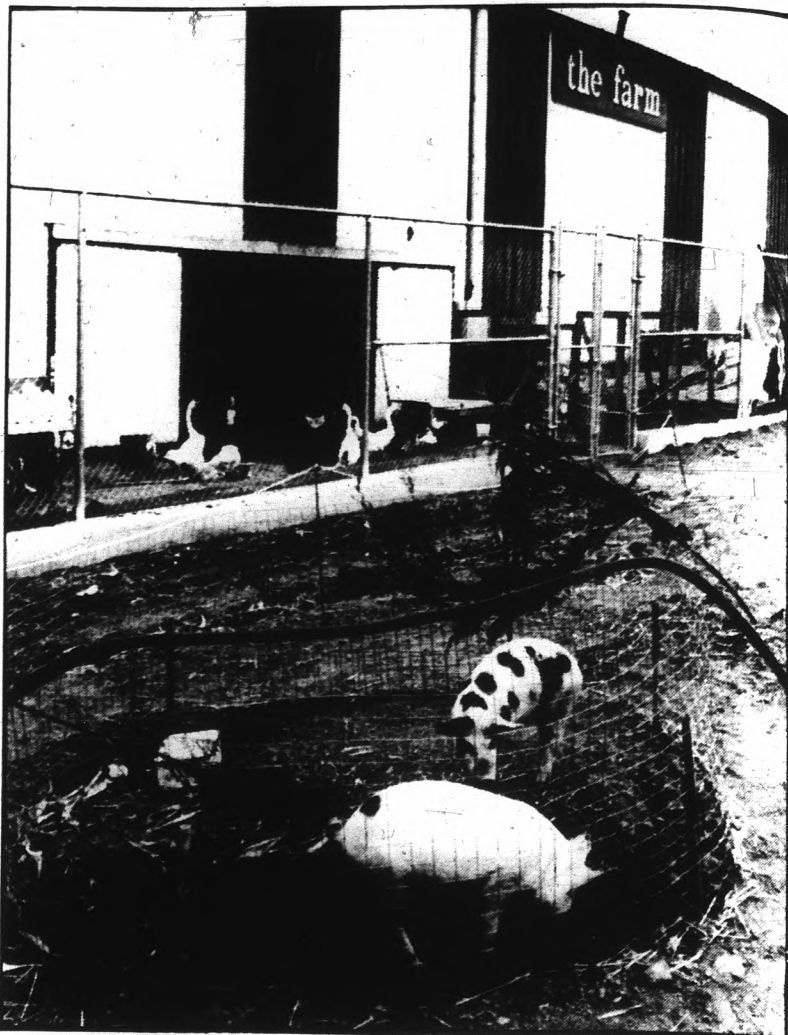
"When they ripped out the fennel I stopped coming out here so much," says gardener Ellen Levin. "It used to be like a family for me. Now I'm exposed to the street and the noise and the fumes. I don't feel safe anymore."

"I'm afraid when the park is done, it will become a hangout for toughs of the area."

Park architect Dennis Otero says a park is what the Parks Department ordered and that is what his firm, Eshrick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis, are designing.

"This neighborhood needs a park. I believe in the project because I believe that's what we need here. It should be an area for the entire community to use, not just a few," he says.

Wickert points out there is a



Among the farm's animals are two piglets, rabbits and a goat.

playground across the street from the proposed park and a green park one mile down the street. The nearest community garden is several miles away in Bernal Heights.

"We do intensive farming," says Brown. "There is a lot you can do on a plot not much larger than a grave."

LOCAL MOTION

NEWS & TIPS FOR SF STATE COMMUTERS

Muni extends evening service

by James Uomini

Several changes were made in Municipal Railway service during the summer, including an extension of weekday Metro subway hours to after midnight.

The last M-Oceanview car, serving SF State, now leaves Embarcadero station at 12:35 a.m. The last outbound cars used to leave shortly after 10 p.m.

The J-Church, the last street car line to convert to Metro service, began using the new light rail vehicles (LRVs) on June 17.

Muni Metro combines high-speed subway service with established street rail lines in the city's neighborhoods. Muni now runs Metro service on five lines during the week.

Weekend Metro service had been tentatively scheduled to begin last August, said Muni planner Michael Cronbach, but was delayed because of personnel availability. Metro service requires more people to operate than the old streetcar service.

Weekend service may begin at the end of the year, but a firm date has not been set, Cronbach said. Meanwhile, weekend service will continue unchanged using the older street cars (PCCs). On Sunday, SF State is served only by shuttle service to West Portal station.

Muni announced earlier in the summer that buses would take over the weekend runs after August. While a decision had been made to substitute buses because of maintenance problems, Muni management later decided to maintain PCC service, Cronbach said.

Metro service started with the N-Judah line on Feb. 18, 1980. Direct

subway service to SF State followed on Dec. 17.

A major change in transfer rules allows unlimited travel for at least 90 minutes. Before June 17, transfers were allowed in one general direction, but not for return trips.

The change was made because it was too easy to collect and reuse old transfers, which simply displayed the day of the month and a direction symbol. The new transfers use a variety of colors and symbols, with 150 combinations, to confuse would-be transfer collectors.

Muni hopes to catch fares that have not been collected in the past, and to lure new riders with the 50-cent round trip, Cronbach said.

"We don't think we'll lose any money on it, and we may even pick up some fares," he said.

For \$16 Muni riders can buy a Fast Pass which offers unlimited monthly service and an opportunity for frequent riders to save money.

Muni route changes proposed during the summer are being modified because they were heavily criticized at often emotional hearings. These changes would go into effect at the end of the year.

Sunset district residents have been particularly critical of a proposed route linking the Sunset with Noe Valley, Mission and Potrero Hill. Some speakers complained that the line would bring juvenile delinquents into the neighborhood. Noe Valley residents favor the new 48-Quintara line, Cronbach said.

The Board of Supervisors was to begin considering the proposed changes

on Tuesday.

The route changes are the second phase in a five-year-service-improvement plan. The federal government requires that all transit agencies applying for grants maintain such plans. The first phase of changes started in August 1979 and continued in September 1980.

The goal of the five-year plan is to provide better cross-town service and to reduce the need to transfer downtown. While some trips will require a transfer where none was needed before, new areas of the city will be served by direct service.

Some of the phase-two changes will affect SF State. The 72-Haight-Sunset bus will only run at peak hours and along a different route. The 72 express line is a compromise for Sunset riders who do not want to use the Metro lines during rush hour.

Although LRVs are larger than PCCs, ridership is up and rush hour trains are already overcrowded. Muni has applied for a grant to buy 15 more LRVs.

Sunset Boulevard will be served by the 29-Sunset, a new line which will link the Presidio with Hunters Point, via Stonestown, and the Balboa Park BART station.

Frequent service to the Daly City BART station will be provided by a re-routed 28-19th Avenue bus. In the Richmond district, the 28 will run on Park Presidio Boulevard instead of 25th Avenue, providing a quicker trip, Cronbach said.

Some minor route changes were made because of neighborhood objections, but overall the changes have been a success, Cronbach said. Some of the new lines, such as the improved 43-Masonic, have been very popular.

Fees now being charged at San Francisco health centers

By Anne Fisher

San Francisco public health centers are now charging fees for services that used to be free, but health officials say the fees have caused no problems for clients.

The San Francisco Department of Health voted to charge small fees for health services. The program began July 1.

"The administration told us that the fee would help expand services and in the future might save our jobs," says Rosalind Reveg, head nurse at Public Health Center 5, on 24th Avenue. "At first the staff didn't like the idea of collecting fees, but since then we have been enthusiastic. Most people that come to this clinic are able to pay. I think it gives them a sense of dignity."

Reveg estimated that 15 percent of the clinic's clients are SF State students. She said they usually come in for birth control services.

The five district health centers charge \$1 for family planning; glaucoma testing; immunization; dental services; and classes dealing with quitting smoking, hypertension and stress and weight reduction. Venereal disease screening or services cost \$3.

Public Health Center 5 has collected \$1,846 through Aug. 26, said George Sutor, senior administration analyst and coordinator of the fees system. He said all five clinics have collected \$23,616.

"The clinics are collecting somewhat less than expected," Sutor said. "They are actually doing quite well. They were expected to make \$200,000, which was too high an expectation. I estimate \$154,000 will be collected for the year."

"Proposition 13 has been mentioned as the blame for the

institution of the fees. But that was four years ago. I don't think the proposition was a direct cause."

"My personal view is that public health is a policeman protecting the health of the populace. The charging of fees is inconsistent with this view, but the fees are mild."

"The fee was instituted so that some of the burden is being shared by the individual, whereas the clinics were previously funded solely by taxpayer's money," continued Sutor. "The clinics cost the county and city \$5 million in expenditures, so the estimated \$150,000 to be collected in fees is just a drop in the bucket."

Sutor said that the Department of Health and the mayor

"Nine and a half out of ten are happy to pay."

became insistent that fees be charged, but the health centers' staff resisted. The administration and the staff compromised by making the fees affordable for virtually everyone.

Anyone who cannot pay is still rendered services, though, Reveg said.

"Nine and a half out of 10 patients are happy to pay," Reveg said. "There have been occasional senior citizens that refuse to pay because they pay taxes, but a lot of people want to pay more. I think they realize they are receiving excellent services."

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Phoenix clarification

The September 3 issue of Phoenix, in the article, "Subversive Tactics A-Z," stated that the selection of books available at the Second Front Bookstores is wider than at the Franciscan Shops bookstore.

The correct description of the Second Front's selection is that there is a greater number of non-textbooks available there.

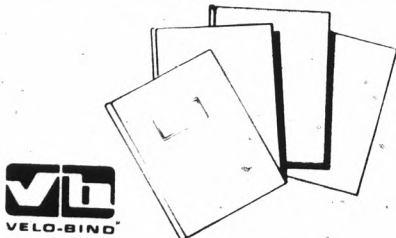
Mike Witter, manager at the Second Front, said the store carries second-hand books in over 60 categories, including medicine, anthropology, and Black studies.

"I couldn't name an exact title count without taking a complete inventory," Witter said. "We do carry thousands of out-of-print titles and many antiquarian books — and we don't have long lines."

Michael O'Leary, general manager of the Franciscan Shops, estimates that the number of general, non-textbooks is now 30,000, compared to the 15,000 in stock prior to the bookstore's recent remodeling.

O'Leary also said that a used, non-textbook program will begin after further refixturing is done to increase linear space in the store.

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Franciscan Shops

Three-ring dream comes to town

By Bruce Bjorum

Welcome to Dreamland. Twenty-one horses in three rings dance to "Camelot." Thirty girls right out of a Busby Berkeley movie in sequinned swimsuits swirl on ropes. Russian wolfhounds guided by "Miss Anna" jump over satin with glittering stars.

Come one, come all, to the 111th edition of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Cow Palace. It's held in San Francisco, but it comes out of your dreams.

The lights go out, spotlights flash, and red and blue lights create a warm glow. Suddenly the light is on a man in a cage with snarling Bengal tigers. Pink and blue cotton candy evaporates nearby in the mouths of wide-eyed children.

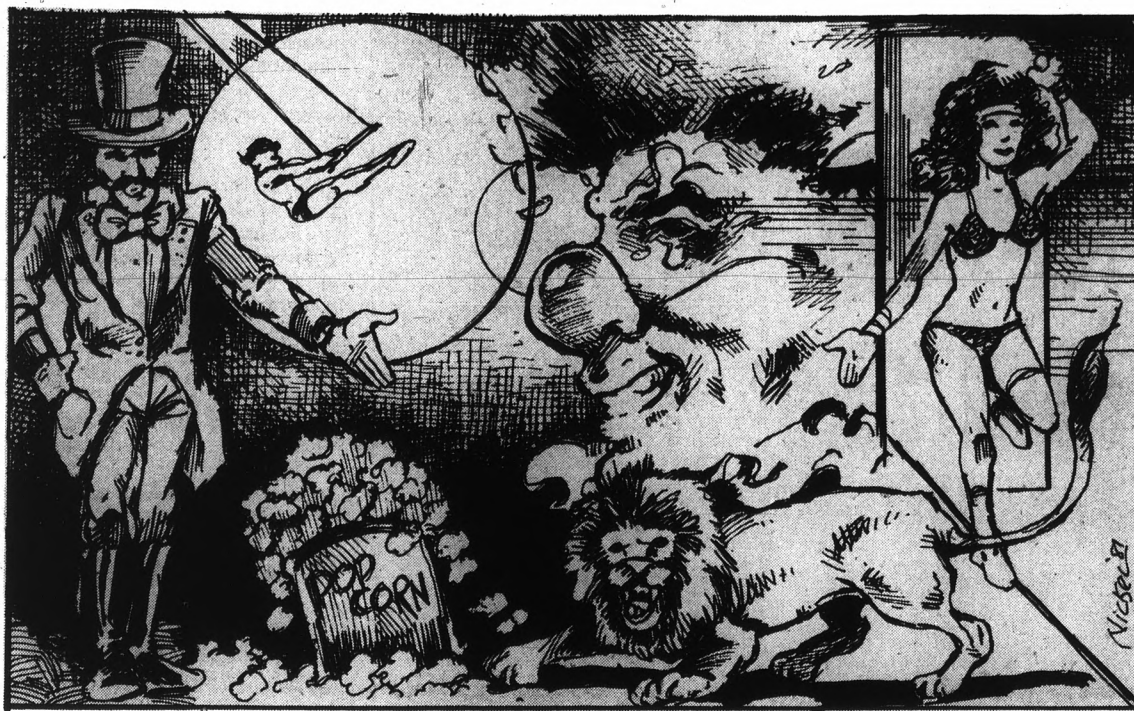
"Welcome, children of all ages," the master of ceremonies, drenched in a suit of pink sequins, announces in a strained baritone. High-wire artists from Colombia balance like the Flying Wallendas. You gasp.

The show is three hours of pure entertainment. Thirty clowns cavort at once. Pink, red and green dominate the scene.

Thirty feet above the net, a 10-year-old German girl turns somersaults right into her father's arms.

Three chimpanzees ride a motorbike.

The spectacles pass by. One act has a nautical motif, with dozens of people dancing in bright navy blue and red to "Anchors Aweigh." It's like watching Ann Miller dancing in an old movie. But this is the reality of the circus, which the



souvenirs call the "cirque" of Monte Carlo.

The old-fashioned circus parade has elephants, motorized cars and children from the audience in party hats. It all comes together for an audience composed mainly of adults.

There are few children. It's the middle-aged and the elderly who

dominate and who clearly appreciate the band the three rings of simultaneous acts.

Horses and camels parade past. Near the end, 15 elephants balance, each against another, in a chain. "Before the Parade Passes By" comes belting out of the band as showgirls mingle with clowns.

Snatches of Italian, Chinese and Spanish are heard from the audience. Expressions of delight come even in the form of good old American "yeahs" while a llama parades past.

A man in pink satin tights jumps over four elephants. Bears dance and ride motorcycles to "Oklahoma." Coloring books and old-fashioned Carnation

malts are hawked by men and women in official-looking orange and black uniforms.

"Don't Cry Out Loud" is the tune played as another woman in bright sequins twirls on a rope. Two rings of dancing poodles appear.

It's all color, glamour and excitement. It's where middle-America comes to dream in polyester and gaze at the sleek cheetahs, pumas and panthers of yet another cat tamer.

Clowns do a Wild West routine complete with stagecoach while at intermission your feet crunch peanut shells and melting snowcones. The circus is one adventure, one moment, one memory from childhood relived for a crowd of thousands.

Producers Irvin and Kenneth Feld obviously know how to produce a slam-bang show. It goes on for three hours without a dull moment. Acrobats from Bulgaria and a daredevil motorcyclist from Brazil in a "Ball of Death" thrill the huge audience.

When this circus ends, balloons shaped like elephants will have been sold, hotdogs will have vanished and the patrons will leave smiling and feeling friendly, for once again the circus will have left them satisfied.

What is home, America? It's three hours of dreams we call the circus.

"We'll find our dreamland at last sailing across the silvery sea," the master of ceremonies intones as he guides you to it. When the circus is over, its dreams stay with you for another year.

Women's conference

A women's conference featuring 30 workshops and such speakers as SF State lecturer Angela Davis, author Susan Griffin, Bettina Aptheker and Arisaka Razak will be presented at SF State Oct. 9 through 11.

Among the workshops offered are: Feminist Consciousness in the Workplace; Strategies for Survival in the Reagan Years; Anti-racism Workshop and Women over 40.

Registration fees are \$21 for association members, \$25 for non-members with discounts for students, part-time workers and the unemployed. A \$5 late fee will be added after Sept. 18.

For information and a conference brochure, call 469-1389.

Free Hillel services

San Francisco Hillel will be conducting High Holy Days 5742 services for SF State students and faculty at the Congregation B'nai Emunah, Taraval and 46th Ave.

Student tickets are free and may be picked up at the Hillel office in the Ecumenical House, on the corner of 19th and Holloway. The office is open Monday through Thursday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. For more information, call 333-4922.

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Peter Pan tickets (2) Sun. matinee Oct. 11. Sell for less than box office price, 342-0443 after 5 pm.

Old Rock & Roll concert posters for sale—Dead, Who, Hendrix, Stones, Doors, Zeppelin, Airplane, and a host of others. Wait 'till you see these. John, 566-5885.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Audition for dancers! Dancers wanted to audition for the Embaje Fall Dance Concert. Thursday, Sept. 17, gym 106, 6-8 pm, come prepared.

Re-entry students program Bag Lunch, Wednesday noon, Student Union Basement, 119. For other re-entry information, contact Academic Information Center, N Adm 255, or call 469-2261.

Amnesty International campus group works to free political prisoners, drop by Rising Spirits Cafe, (19th and Holloway) for more information.

Want to have fun and meet new friends? Join Bib and Tucker Sorority. We are one of the oldest organizations on campus! Open house Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1981, 7 pm, in the Student Union, B 112. Call Julie at 387-0992 or Vivienne at 469-3680 for more info.

Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (S.A.U.S.I.E.S.) have weekly meetings in S.U. B116, Wednesdays at 1:00. New members welcome! Please come.

EMPLOYMENT

Babysitter needed two afternoons a week in my home for two boys: 1 year and 3 years old. References required, must provide own transportation. Located in Ingleside Terraces (very close to SFSU). Flexible hours, pay negotiable. Call Marti, 334-4598.

classifieds cont. on pg. 8

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So, to make it up to them, and show them your taste isn't bad in everything, you do something a little special. Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.



Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.

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Bookstore battling space problem

By Andrea Behr

The Franciscan Shops Bookstore is still saying it needs more elbow room, and the Student Union Governing Board — in charge of allocating space in SF State's strangely shaped Student Union Building — is still offering considerably less than the bookstore wants, despite a summer of proposals and counter-proposals. A meeting next week may solve the problem, but if it doesn't, the buck may be passed to university President Paul Romberg.

According to Eddy Carranza, chairman of the governing board's Master Plan Committee, which is in charge of renovating the union's basement, the bookstore originally asked for 4,600 square feet of the renovated space. The committee decided it could spare only about 500 square feet, with the rest of the 8,000 square feet to be renovated going to Student Union offices, student clubs, the art gallery and a possible bank branch, among other uses.

This summer, the bookstore got in touch with the Resources Planning Group, which reviews campus budget proposals and makes recommendations to the president. Carranza said the budget group supported the bookstore's space requests, and later in the summer, Vice President Konilyn Feig, one of the group's members, suggested to the governing board that it reconsider the allocation plan.

Carranza said the bookstore's second request was for 6,000 square feet, which the board decided was unreasonable. The board offered the bookstore 1,400 square feet. The Bookstore decided that was also unreasonable, according to Carranza.

The two sides met again in August, and the governing board made its "final offer": 2,200 square feet on the basement level and 448 square feet in the

subbasement, on the condition that the bookstore try to find more space somewhere else and acknowledge that the board members had "done all that they could" to accommodate the bookstore's needs. Student activities houses in the basement were to wind up with the same amount of space they had before. The agreement would last two years, until the bookstore's lease comes up for renewal.

The bookstore turned the offer down. "The Student Union Governing Board was going to stand in judgment of the bookstore and determine if we did what they wanted us to do," Jim Sando, the bookstore's textbook manager, said.

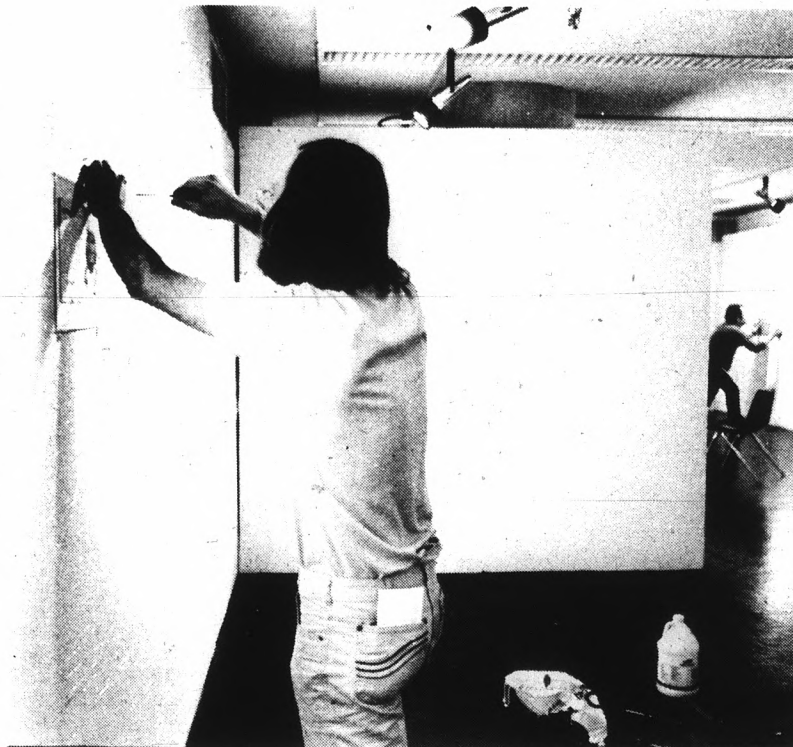
"We couldn't plan for the future. It takes us so long to set up. We need to know we won't be kicked out again in a couple of years."

Carranza said the bookstore asked for 3,900 square feet after the August meeting. He said the board believed the Bookstore wasn't taking it seriously. At its meeting Sept. 2, the board discussed withdrawing its 2,200-square-foot proposal, but did not, finally, because it "would look immature," Carranza said.

The Resources Planning Group recommended that President Romberg break the impasse. Carranza said he didn't think Romberg wanted to. "We're meeting with the bookstore next week," Carranza said, "and that meeting should hopefully see an end to the conflict."

Nobody denies that the bookstore has space problems. Students risk claustrophobia and worse at the beginnings of semesters. And certainly the union is not the easiest of buildings to

use efficiently. The south wall, for instance, has to be marked as such, for orienting purposes, with a big sign.



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Student Union art gallery may turn into bookstore space.

"We had an argument about which one was the south wall," Sando said, laughing. "We had to bring a compass in here."

Craig Gower, manager of the Student Union's technical services, said, "Frankly, I think the (bookstore's) space is not being adequately used. Everybody is cramped. The bookstore has got problems; I realize that. But the ceiling, if you look, is about 25 feet in the air. You could probably put another floor up there, which would improve the

area markedly, rather than taking over the whole Student Union, which is what it seems they want."

Sando said, "We're still not able to meet our fiscal requirements. It's against the law for us to run in the red. We should be a break-even service. Friday [Sept. 4] the place was so jammed that I think we should have been closed down as a fire hazard. No other college bookstore does this to their students. It's a hellish way to run a business. How long are you people going to take it?"

New chairman

Continued from page 1.

O'Connell said he accepted the chairmanship simply because the board elected him.

O'Connell graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in industrial education toward the end of the Depression. He began working at Bechtel, eventually moving his way up to director of the corporation in 1960.

For 20 years he has remained in the upper echelons of the corporation; but he has never let his work at Bechtel prevent him from serving on various governmental commissions as an advisor. His sense of civic duty led him to direct the United Way campaign in the Bay Area in 1978.

O'Connell was appointed to the Board of Trustees by Gov. Jerry Brown in 1977. Three months ago, he was elected chairman during a trustee meeting at SF State. The term lasts

blem of the CSUC system — money.

Last year, the California Legislature gave the CSUC \$920 million for the 1981-82 school year, \$10 million less than the 1980-81 budget.

Academicians are sounding the alert bell. Chancellor Glenn Dumke, in address to the full board in June, detailed specific options the trustees must consider if the Legislature is going to make further cuts in the future.

Dumke said the board must consider laying off faculty members, hiking student fees, accepting less graduates, offering fewer classes and raising the ceiling on the number of students allowed per class.

O'Connell, however, seemed more confident of the financial picture, but not much more. He said he is skeptical; no one really knows if the state surplus is completely depleted because the last time the board was

"Everybody cried 'broke' when we had \$8 billion or \$10 billion in the bank. It's the 'wolf' story."

one year.

O'Connell replaced the former head of the trustees, Dr. Claudia Hampton, a teacher from Los Angeles.

After three months as chairman, O'Connell says his biggest demand is time.

"It's a very, very time consuming job," O'Connell said. He reached into his mustard-lined brown blazer, and whipped out his pocket calendar to show that in July and September combined, he will have spent almost a month in meetings.

O'Connell didn't want to mention last June's schedule because "June makes it look so bad we ought to look at July."

But the burden of time does not compare to the more immediate pro-

told the state had no money, there was some money.

"Everybody was crying 'broke' when we had \$8 billion or \$10 billion in the bank. It's the 'wolf' story," O'Connell said.

The state can't give less money to the CSUC, he added, because it can't give much less.

But whatever the problems are, O'Connell believes the board is capable of handling them because the 23 men and women trustees are "loyal and dedicated" to a high quality of education in the system.

And the debt? O'Connell sees his involvement as a way of paying off what he owes. "My only hope is as a result of my being the chairman of the board, the system will somehow, in some way, be better than when I started."

Irish film, author tell of struggle

By Joseph H. Ackerman

The bloody, frustrating history of the Irish struggle for independence was portrayed in "The Patriot Game," a 1978 documentary on British activities in Northern Ireland which was screened Tuesday at noon in the Barbary Coast.

Following the film, speaker John McGuffin, author of "The Guinea

Pigs" and the first Protestant to be jailed in a British internment camp for Irish Republicans, told the crowd that it is only a matter of time before the British are forced to pull out of Northern Ireland.

"England as a nation is already hurting economically," he said. "I have no doubt that they will pull out. Unfortunately, it will take time because it is a matter of saving face, and who knows how many people will have to die in the meantime?"

"Guinea Pigs," originally published in 1974, describes the torture techniques used by the British on Irish prisoners, specifically sensory deprivation. An updated edition that contains new information on the sale of these techniques to Portugal and West Germany will soon be released.

The black-and-white film included actual footage from riots and uprisings in Belfast, Ulster and Derry. It traces the history of the conflict all the way back to

the 12th century — detailing the struggle for Irish independence through the civil rights movements in the 1960s and into the 1970s. Many interviews, including several with disguised members of the Provisional Irish Republic Army, are interspersed throughout the documentary.

"The Patriot Game" will be shown again later this semester. Students interested in more information should contact Students For A United Ireland on campus.

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Foreign students CSUC vs. UC salaries

Continued from page 1.

well," Madueke said. "Some students have paid their tuition, then cannot afford rent and food. Their studies suffer. Sometimes they leave." Few receive aid in seeking residency quickly and honestly.

It hasn't always seemed so grim.

In 1968, Californians went out of their way to make foreign students feel welcome, said Harry Freeman, International Students Program advisor.

Tuition for foreign students 13 years ago was \$8.50 per unit, he said. "We wanted to encourage deserving and academically qualified students from less developed countries to come here. And it reflected well on us."

Years passed, attitudes changed. Soon foreign students were paying normal out-of-state fees. By the time Proposition 13 passed, money matters took precedence over friendly international relations.

Last spring, a series of auditors from the Legislature, under directions from the state auditor general, checked the books at SF State and other California State University and College campuses, Freeman said. Following those audits and a June meeting of the trustees, Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke announced the Legislature was cutting the CSUC funding. Non-resident budgeting was reduced by \$2.4 million.

As a result, out-of-state students must pay \$94.50 for every unit taken. "Overloading" beyond a full 15 units is no longer free.

Foreign students will be allowed, as in the past, to pay tuition and three installments — 30 days apart — beginning a month after residents' fees are due, with a 10-day grace period allowed for each payment. However, a 10 percent service charge will now be tacked onto each installment.

If a student pays his or her first two installments on time, then fails to make the third payment within 10 calendar days of its due date, the student will be "disenrolled and . . . shall not be reinstated during the term of disenrollment," according to a July 17 memo from Dumke.

Furthermore, the memo continues, a foreign student "who is disenrolled for non-payment is not entitled to refund of any paid fees, including the portion of non-resident tuition paid earlier." And that student will not be allowed to pay by installments in future semesters.

Those on the installment schedule this fall are not happy with this change.

But foreign students are the only students who have been allowed to register and earn credit for classes without paying full tuition and fees in advance, said Resty Prospero, assistant accounting officer at SF State.

The 25 students — out of 250 paying by installments — who failed to pay all their debts last semester weren't disenrolled, Prospero said. However, they cannot re-enroll or transfer credits until they clear their debts, and cannot get credit before full payment.

Title 5 in the state Education Code allows only foreign — "non-resident, non-immigrant" — students the installment option, but requires disenrollment for failure to pay fees on deadline.

The rationale for restricting foreign student tuition schedules may be "to treat all students equally," Prospero suggested.

Yet treating students "equally" in terms of demanding full payment of tuition and fees before granting credits ignores the fact that foreign students have different legal options and economic scheduling needs than resident and non-resident Americans, Freeman said.

Foreign students are offered no scholarships, grants, loans or work-study assistance by the CSUC system, Freeman explained. If a foreign student cannot afford a tuition hike without taking fewer than 12 units, Freeman must notify INS, which requires 12 units or more for a full-time student's visa. And a part-time student visa is much harder to secure.

Foreign students are shuttled back and forth between INS and Freeman's desk to prove their need for employment. They have to find work on their own, and though they live with greater uncertainty than many out-of-state U.S. citizens, foreign students get less than equal service, Freeman said.

Non-subsidized foreign students deserve special consideration, Freeman said, given the problems they face with international currency exchange rates, foreign bank processing methods, budgetary surprises from Sacramento, delays in sponsoring agency and government payments and family correspondence.

The International Students Office, with only two paid, full-time staff members, was unable to notify students the world over last month of the 31 percent tuition hike, Freeman said. Many students are scared they won't have enough time to make the global contacts — and get enough part-time earnings together — to stay enrolled through the semester.

"The system should pay more attention to the value of having international students here," Freeman said.

The top paid University of California professors earn 41 percent more than their counterparts in the California State University and College system.

According to Jim Storey of the California Faculty Association, the Legislature has always favored UC because 60 to 70 percent of its members attended one of the UC campuses.

Ray Colvig, public information officer at UC Berkeley, said the higher salary range is justified by the difference in the demands on faculties of the two counterparts carry a 9-unit load.

One unit for faculty unions

A tactical dispute between two faculty unions ended Tuesday in partial victory for the United Professors of California, according to UPC President Stewart Long.

Long said the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) ruled Tuesday morning that full-time and part-time faculty members be included in the same collective bargaining unit.

Long expressed satisfaction with the decision, the result of a UPC appeal of last April's PERB ruling that tenure-track full-time and non-tenure track part-time faculty members form separate collective bargaining units.

UPC advocated a single bargaining unit for all CSUC employees, conten-

ding that fragmentation would only weaken employee clout at the bargaining tables.

The Congress of Faculty Associations, on the other hand, argued that without a separated bargaining unit, "part-time faculty members would get lost in the shuffle," according to Bob Chope, campus CFA president.

Chope said CFA had advocated three bargaining units — one for full-time faculty, one for part-time faculty and another for support personnel. PERB ruled last April that there be four units — the three recommended by CFA and a separate physician's unit, said Chope.

1981-82 FACULTY SALARIES

Us (CSUC)	Them (U. of California)
Instructors	
\$17,412 to 20,868	\$16,800
Assistant Professors	
\$19,044 to 22,896	\$19,700 to 25,900
Associate Professors	
\$23,976 to 28,884	\$24,600 to 33,100
Full Professors	
\$30,276 to 36,540	\$30,100 to 51,500

(per annum)

Salaries

Continued from page 1.

legislature hard-pressed to compensate for Proposition 13 losses and projected federal funding cuts.

Other changes for the systems' employees in the 1981-82 budget included:

- preventing implementation of CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke's proposed salary schedule based on merit rather than seniority. The legislature agreed with faculty representatives that proposed alternatives to the current faculty pay schedule should be determined through the appropriate collective bargaining process.
- increasing medical benefits.
- making lecturers eligible for faculty development funds. According to Long, faculty development funds were set up to give faculty members time off work to finish their dissertations or to do other work to improve their professional standing and chances to advance in the system.

"It seems silly," Long added, "to recruit these people (lecturers) and then create a virtual dead end by denying them this opportunity."

"Most women and minorities are concentrated among the part-time faculty. If we are serious about affirmative action, we need to provide the support necessary to help them move into tenure-track positions."

TWO HEAVY-HITTERS TOUCH BASES ON BATS, BALLS, AND BEER.

BOOG POWELL (Former American Baseball Great): Koichi here has been giving me a new angle on baseball. It seems the game's a little different in Japan.

KOICHI NUMAZAWA (Former Japanese Baseball Great): そう、例えばフィールドが小さめですね。

BOOG: That's right. The field is

smaller over there.

KOICHI: つまり、ショートで小さめな日本人の体格に合わせたんですよ。

BOOG: Well, now that you mentioned it, I guess you guys are kinda smaller. Does that mean you drink Lite Beer 'cause it's less filling?

KOICHI: いやー、おいしいから飲むんですよ。

BOOG: Tastes great? That's why I drink it, too! I guess we have a lot more in common than I thought.

KOICHI: その通り! どうです、日本の野球チームに入りませんか。

BOOG: Me? I'm too big to play on a Japanese team.

KOICHI: そんなことないですよ、ショートに最適ですよ。

BOOG: Shortstop?! Very funny.



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Asbestos ceilings will be replaced

By Susan Page

The McKenna Theater lobby's asbestos-laden ceiling, which once threatened the health of university students and faculty, is now being replaced with safer material.

"It's in the process of construction now," said David Howard, director of plant operations, "and I hope it will be finished in about two weeks."

Howard said the old ceiling, which tests showed to contain between 5 percent and 15 percent asbestos, is being reconstructed with three coats of mineral plaster, commonly used in homes. The plaster is applied over metal lath.

The cost of replacing the theater lobby ceiling is about \$54,000, said Howard, and the work is being done by H.E. Rahlmann contractors of San Francisco.

Funding for the project, Howard explained, came from the university's 1980-81 minor capital outlay program, which is allocated by the chancellor's office.

"In this case," said Howard, "we originally programmed this project at \$30,000. But the bids all came in much higher. The low bidder was approximately \$53,000."

Making up for the extra expense, he said, was a matter of transferring funds from other low-priority projects or using excess funds from projects which cost less than anticipated.

Replacement of the lobby ceiling was prompted by a 1978 visual study of buildings at SF State, which pinpointed several areas on campus where asbestos-containing materials had been used.

The study was conducted because of the growing awareness and concern that asbestos fibers, when inhaled, can cause health problems.

"We do have a few other locations on campus which still need to be taken care of, either by encapsulating, removing or enclosing the asbestos material," Howard said.

"One of those other areas," he continued, "is the foyer, or main lobby, of

the Creative Arts Building, adjacent to the McKenna Theater."

Howard said removing the McKenna lobby ceiling was the most effective and expensive method.

Replacement of the other problem areas — the lobbies in front of the library elevators and the main lobby of the Creative Arts Building — have not yet been scheduled, Howard said.

"I'm not sure if the other asbestos locations will receive priority funding," Howard said, "because in its form at the university (asbestos) doesn't pose the same type of problem as it does in public school classrooms."

"The great concern that has arisen over asbestos in classrooms has grown from concern for young children who might spend all day in a classroom with asbestos ceilings. It was not known what the effects of this might be, or if the children might suffer long-standing effects from this. Of course it's something we should take care of here too."

A 1978 fiber analysis of the ceilings in the library and Creative Arts Building showed that they contained 5 percent to 15 percent asbestos. However, air-quality tests showed that there were no asbestos fibers in the air.

According to a report published by the state Health Department, deteriorating ceilings with more than 1 percent asbestos should be replaced.

There is no evidence that the ceilings on campus are deteriorating. The Health Department report also states that prolonged or repeated heavy inhalation of asbestos particles can cause a fibrous scarring of the lungs known as asbestosis, but it takes at least 10 to 15 years before evidence of asbestosis appears.

Exposure can also result in lung cancer or a condition called mesothelioma, a rare type of malignant tumor that may not appear for 25 years.

Spraying asbestos in commercial buildings and homes began about 40 years ago, and became popular because of its effectiveness as an insulator.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of asbestos spraying in open building construction in 1973, and in 1975, the state prohibited it "in or upon a building or other structure during its construction, alteration or repair."

PCB on campus

Continued from page 1.

Howard got to the heart of the matter when he said, "No one has identified this as a real serious problem."

All the fluorescent lamps in the SF State Student Union were replaced last spring as part of an energy conservation program. But the PCB ballasts were left in the fixtures.

Dan Cornthwaite, director of the Student Union, has been advised that the newness of the building tends to minimize the risk of PCB leaks.

"Although we haven't had any problem here in the Union related to PCBs," Cornthwaite said, "I'm not comfortable leaving (PCB-containing lights) until they break. I would like to start replacing them now."

Director of Student Housing Don Finlayson is faced with much the same problem as Cornthwaite. Neither is allowed use of general fund money; their operations are supposed to be self-supporting. Money to replace contaminated lights must come from either raising fees or reducing operating costs.

Currently, the campus-wide replacement policy is to wait until a lighting fixture burns out or develops a leak and then replace it with a non-PCB light.

The CSUC system recently received a \$2.1 million appropriation to start cleaning up some of the health hazards posed by PCBs.

The primary targets of the project are large electrical transformers and capacitors because they contain several gallons of an oil-based PCB mixture. A fluorescent light fixture may contain as little as one-eighth of an ounce of the fluid.

Eight CSUC campuses, including SF State, were found to have potentially dangerous situations involving PCBs, according to a study commissioned by the Office of the State Architect.


Griffiths said, "Transformers that are leaking or could endanger people are being replaced first. There is no way we could afford to remove all of them in one fell swoop because it is far too large a job."

Concrete dikes and floor seals are being built around equipment to reduce the threat of contamination if leaks occur, and warning labels have been attached to equipment containing PCBs.

The SF State Office of Public Safety recently issued a set of guidelines to campus officials on what to do if a suspected PCB leak is found, and some custodians have been instructed in special clean up procedures.

The EPA has adopted 50 parts per million as a safe limit for exposure to PCBs. But that limit is being challenged by the Environmental Defense Fund, which brought suit against the EPA last October, arguing that there is no evidence to show that any level of PCB contamination is safe.

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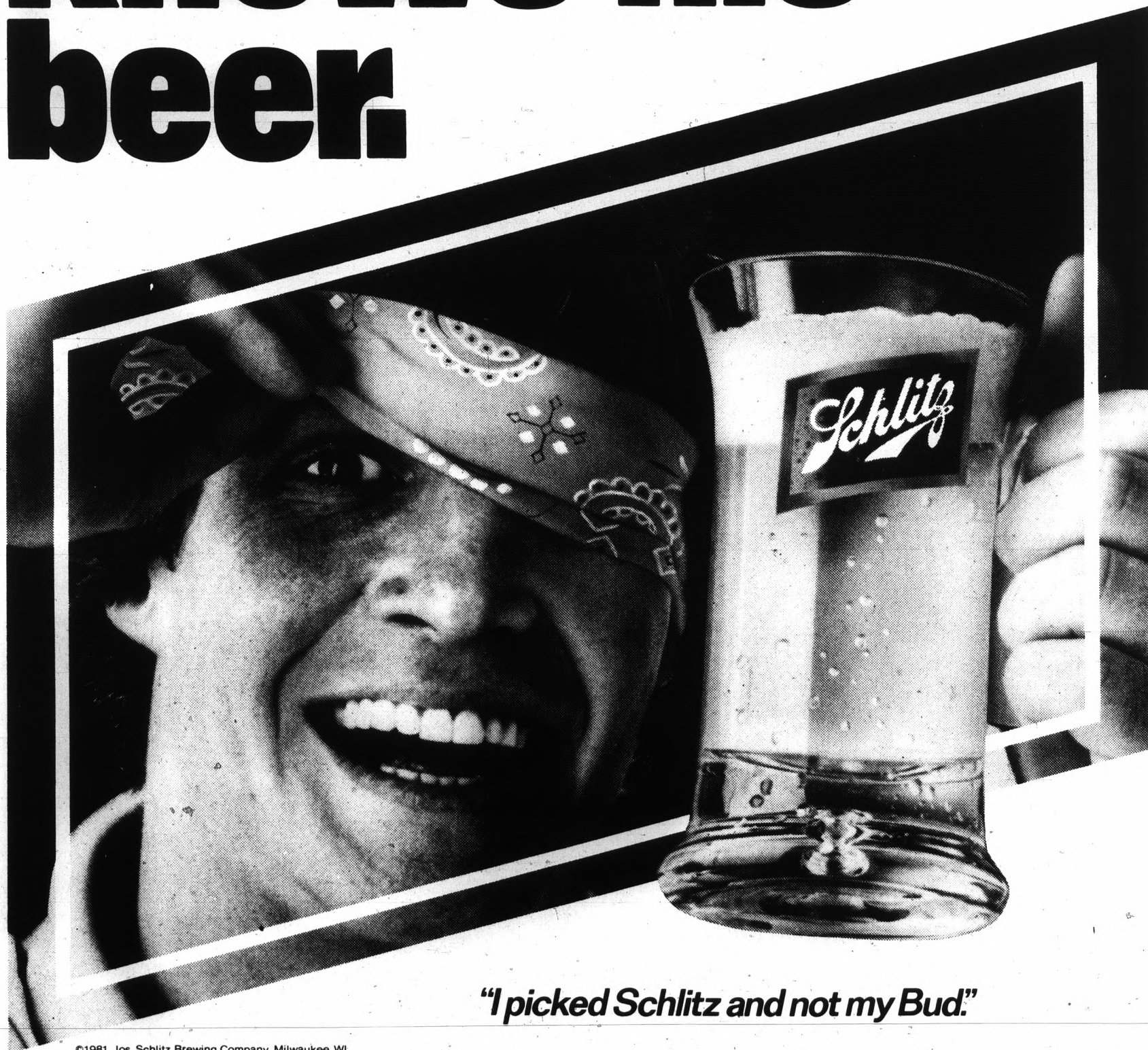
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Visitors tour one of three old ships that were open for inspection last Sunday at the Festival of the Sea.

Phoenix photo/Richard Brucker

Bay heritage celebrated

By Maureen McGee

White, orange and black flags lined both sides of the Hyde Street Pier, and fluttered endlessly like small sails in the wind. The pier was decorated in celebration of the third annual Festival of the Sea, held last weekend.

Sailors seducing young ladies after long months at sea, and women waiting impatiently for their men to return home, were two themes of the sea music and shanties sung at the festival.

Rich and colorful musicals, like "The Secret Sharer," historic ships, sailmaking demonstrations, poetry readings and ships in bottles contributed to the festivities of San Francisco Bay Maritime Heritage Week.

Smells of Polish sausages and Louisiana hot links stimulated the appetite upon entrance to the pier. Bakery goods and bagels with cream cheese added to the delicacies sold at the event.

Hundreds of sea lovers volunteered their time at the festival sponsored by the Maritime Humanities Center and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Small groups singing shanties on the port side and stern of the Eureka ferry aroused a romantic time long past.

Barry Smiles, a computer programmer from Berkeley, spent two and one-half years aboard various ships and tankers where songs were not sung. "I like this stuff," he said. "They don't sing on ships anymore."

Stan Hugill from Wales and George Blake from Hoopa, Calif., special guests to the festival, contributed a special flavor.

Hugill, born in 1906, wears shoulder-length gray hair and a beard that covers most of his deep-lined, tan face. With over 50 years experience, he is one of the few living sea shanty singers.

Blake, part Hoopa Indian and curator of the Hoopa Museum, hand carves canoe replicas from redwood. A first time guest at the festival, he has been carving canoes of all sizes for 10 years.

A round-faced woman, wearing a white sailor's cap and sitting snugly inside a small boat, dry docked on the

pier, said, "You remember the story of Mutiny on the Bounty... well this is a five-year-old exact replica of Captain Bly's launch. He was cast out to sea for 41 days with 18 men and no provisions."

The original boat sailed over 3,800 miles. This replica is a seaworthy design, said Edie Moore, a second time participant in the festival. A friend, she said, found a book with the original 200-year-old design and reconstructed the launch with Indonesian mahogany and 3,000 copper rivets.

Amidst the growing crowd, Lawrence Hobbs, a native San Franciscan and retired marine engine salesman said, "This festival is a great idea and should have been done a long time ago."

NASA diving

Continued from page 1.

for re-entry and wet scuba gear.

Tektite was built from funds provided mostly from General Electric for The National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Between 1960 and 1970, on two separate occasions the habitat was lowered for a total of 18 months, 50 feet below the surface of Great Lameshur Bay in the Virgin Islands.

Spring 1982 is the tentative date set to launch the refurbished Tektite, says Dr. Harold Ross, one of Tektite's original designers.

The first step, said Ross, is to drop the habitat in the ocean just off Fort Mason for a day to ensure everything is in working order.

The area around the Farallon Islands, a dumping ground for radioactive waste from 1946-1970, will be the first spot studied by Tektite, said Ross.

In November of 1977, Ross led a group of deep-sea divers in an excursion near the Farallon Islands where they discovered 20 broken barrels, now believed to contain nuclear waste.

According to Mother Jones magazine, nothing has been done about the barrels, lying about 165 feet underwater, since their discovery.

Once the project is ready, getting permission to explore near the islands is a legal and a political necessity, said Ross.

The Coast Guard, the California Coastal Commission and the Army Corps of Engineers need to give the go-ahead before Tektite goes down.

The habitat's initial cost was \$2.5

million. The project now needs \$250,000 more for electronics and for life support equipment.

Corporations, said Ross, donate material and labor, but the financing comes from private donations.

Project Tektite is a private, nonprofit organization and memberships are \$15 annually. Members meet about every third Friday of the month at Fort Mason.

Living and researching below the ocean's surface is possible because of the nature of saturated diving.

After 36 hours, at any depth, a diver's body tissues become saturated with nitrogen. If divers are housed in an atmosphere of equal pressure to the surrounding water, frequent dives outside the habitat are possible without having to decompress until time to surface.

Linton, a certified scuba diving instructor, sends out membership applications and gives tours of the habitat as a public service of the Fort Mason Association.

There are 117 applicants who want to live aboard the habitat, said Ross. They are scientists with specific topics to study, such as earthquakes, sea farming, human psychology, dolphins and the grey whales.

"Our planet is 80 percent water—the ocean—but we know less about the ocean than we do about the moon," said Ross. "The survival of man may be dependent on the ocean," he said. "We need to study and learn about the ocean before it's gone."

Dormies

Continued from page 2.

Another BEOG recipient, Rob Straus, said that even if the government paid his bills, he would not live in the residence halls. "It's hard enough to live with people without being stuck in a box with them," he commented.

For some students this information could play a large role in deciding where they live. Bruce Millar, a seven-semester BEOG recipient, said "I would probably be living in the dorms this semester if I knew my rent and food would be paid for. I would seriously have considered it. It costs a lot of money to live off campus."

Woods said the Financial Aid office should consider informing students about the policy. "It's probably something we should think about in the future," he conceded. "We could put it in the brochure. We just never thought about it."

Mary Jane Mulligan, beginning her fourth semester as a BEOG recipient, said that knowledge of the government's policy could also have affected her living situation. "It would have made a difference," she said. "I would have considered it as another option. Financially it would be a big boon."

Other students said the information would have had no effect on their lifestyles. Michael Rosen, a third semester senior and BEOG recipient,

said, "I've never lived in the dorms. Besides, I don't want to live in a completely student environment."

It's not worth it. It's boring around here and there's no sun. Besides, I don't want to live in a completely student environment."

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
INCORPORATED



Hey, turn the lights off, I'm trying to laugh

By S.F. Yee

As predicted in last week's Phoenix, ventriloquist Ron Lucas edged out comic Bob Dubac ("A maniac!") to become the champion of 1981's San Francisco International Stand-up Comedy Competition. John Fox, Barry Sobel and Dr. Gonzo followed in descending order.

But all was not "laffs" as this year's audience discovered. "Their own" sixth annual comedy competition had suddenly become something called "The San Francisco Big Laff-Off."

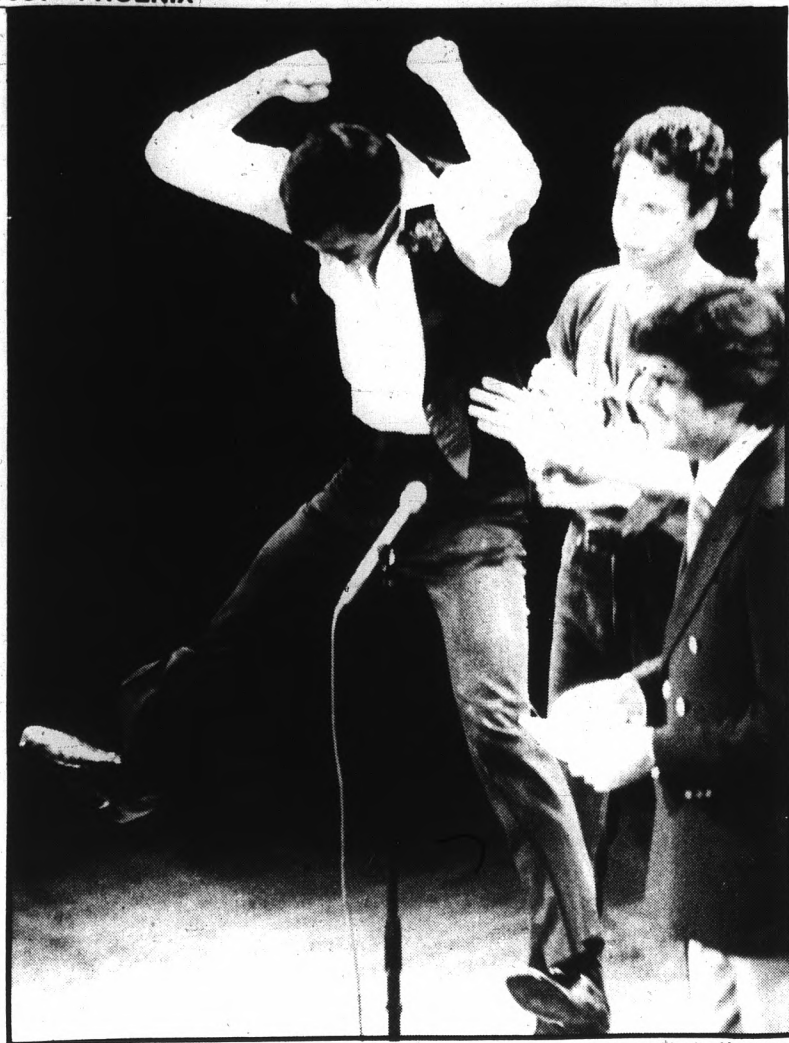
Present last Saturday night in the Warfield Theatre were the cameras and hot, bright lights of Showtime. The cable television network was there to film the event for a nationwide viewing at the end of November.

But many members of the unnecessarily illuminated and rowdy upper-balcony section were openly hostile from the start.

After comedian A. Whitney Brown and host Fred Willard were driven off the stage with shouts of, "Turn down the lights!" last year's winner, Michael Pritchard, took the stage in an attempt to settle the restless balcony section. He didn't succeed.

"Mike, listen to me," shouted a man from the middle of the balcony. "Please do me a favor. Nobody told us that the lights would be on in the balcony. Either sell it to TV or sell it to us, but not to both!" This drew a standing ovation from most in the cheap seats and drove Pritchard to cover.

Such is the price for progress. Should producers Anne and Jon Fox and Frank



Ventriloquist Ron Lucas is ecstatic after winning the comedy competition. Barry Sobel, host Fred Willard and Dr. Gonzo (from left to right) join in.

Kidder "sell out" to Showtime's "Big Laff Off" series in order to gain national exposure for some of the Bay Area's up and coming talent? Or should they stay local and just "cater" to the people in the seats?

Someplace, a compromise needed to be reached and comedienne Marsha Warfield stepped on stage to do just that. A picture of cool defiance in the face of a hostile audience, Warfield quickly silenced the noisy crowd.

She explained that national exposure through TV had benefited her career in terms of a record deal and opportunities on TV sitcoms. It also didn't hurt her that the lights were finally turned off in the balcony.

After another break to try to repair the noisy sound system, and with the balcony lights out, the show resumed. Anne and Jon Fox tried to apologize by buying everyone a drink, but things just weren't the same.

But that great funny man in the sky knew that the five finalists sure had

tried. Local favorite Barry Sobel led the way as he continued to display his fetish for Howard Cosell, did great impressions of Woody Allen as Clark Gable in "Gone With the Wind" and Mick Jagger.

John Fox followed with a typically fine set as did runner-up Bob Dubac, who probably relates to his audience better than anyone else. Dubac should return next year, but... who knows? He might really make it big by then.

Winner Ron Lucas, "partner," Billy the Kid and a cast of other characters mesmerized the audience with his (their?) awesome brilliance.

Dr. Gonzo, as much a smart-ass as he is, did prove, once again, to be a good acoustic guitarist, and was somewhat entertaining, but he was simply no match for the top three entertainers.

Nor were the lights a match for the audience. In TV land, when there are lights and cameras, people are supposed to look happy and glad to be there. But not so this past Saturday in San Francisco.

festival begins 1 p.m. at the Kezar Pavilion. Guests include Koko Taylor, Roomful of Blues and Little Milton. Call BASS for ticket information.

Joel Selvin, a lecturer in SF State's music department, wants everyone to know that his "Rock II" course had been omitted from the infamous Class Schedule, and is now really Music 246: "Popular Music in America to 1969."

Selvin, who also doubles as a popular music critic for the San Francisco Chronicle, was miffed that while his listed, "Rock II" course has sold out, the unlisted one only had something like 37.

It's still open, Tues. and Thurs., at 12:35 to 1:50 p.m. and is quite invaluable.

Although he was booed as a judge at last week's Comedy Competition finals, Selvin is generally known as a nice guy, who finally had something good to say about a Rolling Stones album after 10 years of mostly bad reviews.

Arts

But their music rides the waves

The Unknowns don't surf

By Michael McCall

"We don't play surf music."

With that christening phrase, lead singer Bruce Joyner of the Unknowns hoisted himself from his wheelchair, spread his legs, leaned on his cane for balance and froze into a stare that would have shaken Hitler.

Meanwhile, guitarist Mark Neill unleashed a flurry of chords that would have made Frankie Avalon proud.

Joyner was not lying. The Unknowns do not play surf music. Neill's playing is heavily influenced by such surf bands as Dick Dale and the Deltones and the Surfaris. But Joyner's lyrics are not about the beach, suntans or lost girlfriends.

Joyner's too sophisticated for that. His lyrics attempt to enlarge everyday scenes, to impose meaning on common occurrences. Apparently he believes these occurrences are important; and his intensely visceral style of singing makes the audience believe he is right.

Unlike most of the new bands emerging out of Los Angeles, the Unknowns don't preach nihilism, anarchy or alienation. Joyner's message is to give a damn, and if you don't like your life, change it.

The set opened with "Tax Deductible," which let Neill quickly set the pace of the evening with a stinging series of glissandos, all set over the jungle beat established by drummer Steve Bidrowski and bassist Dave Doyle. Other songs included "She Never Says No," which allows Neill to display his tremolo guitar sound. "Suzanne," the band's most commercial song, recalls many of the pop songs of bands like The Monkees and The Turtles and "Common Man" would fit easily into Roy Orbison's repertoire.

The music contains a potpourri of 1960s pop styles. Neill

plays his Bosrite guitar tucked under his armpit, wearing his guitar strap tightened as short as possible. Bidrowski positions his drums so that he never strikes a skin above his waist. The band strives for the unconventional.

The group's strange stage presence is fleshed out by Joyner's physical disabilities. He lost the use of his legs after a car crash, lost one eye at age 6 as an innocent bystander to a gang fight, and accidentally burned his vocal cords at age 4 with poison. He sits during part of the show, rising with the support of a leg brace and the cane for the more emphatic songs.

The band adds a reggae influence for a couple of songs, but their strongest point is rehashing a fairly unsophisticated, familiar style, and playing it meticulously while Joyner adds his unique vocals. Joyner spices the mix with some odd noises, similar to those heard from a telephone receiver or a bus engine.

The band made their first San Francisco appearance last week at Dreamland, a South-of-Market warehouse that has been whitewashed inside and remodeled into a dance club, complete with a 1940s-style bar and a spacious dancing area.

The Unknowns were followed by Jon and the Nightriders, another Southern California band making their Bay Area debut. The Nightriders recycle old surf songs and create new ones that sound just like the old ones. Sound redundant? They are.

No vocals are allowed to dilute this classic sound, but the guitarist and bandleader add such intelligent statements as, "Hey, you burned out yet?" and, "Do you need some more beer, guys?" Once in a while he will let out a scream similar to one made by a gorilla while it bangs its chest.

The Nightriders want you to have nothing but fun, to forget about your problems. The Unknowns want you to examine your problems and exorcise them.

"Women Being" what they are



Sexual harassment of women is just one of several subjects discussed in the film program, "Women Being."

Say "sexual harassment" and visions of women getting fired from their jobs or not getting promoted because they don't want to go home with their bosses.

Remember "sexual harassment?" Big news the last couple of years in the papers. Bigger news last semester on this campus.

Next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, a program entitled, "Women Being," consisting of four award-winning films, will be shown at SF State's McKenna Theatre.

The feature program's centerpiece,

"The Workplace Hustle," deals with how men pressure their female co-workers with unwanted advances. Narrated by Ed Asner, and produced and directed by San Francisco filmmakers Woody Clark and Al Brito, "The Workplace Hustle" defines, describes and offers solutions to the problem of sexual harassment.

According to Clark, formerly a professor of anthropology and now presi-

dent of Clark Communications, Inc., in San Francisco, the film has been selling well to major corporations.

"When you have sexual harassment on the job, you're interfering with work performance and people's economic productivity," he said, explaining why the big corporations are interested.

"The Workplace Hustle," a half-hour documentary, has been bought by such companies as Xerox and Hewlett-Packard for use in their training programs. It has also won awards at both the San Francisco and New York film festivals, as well as being featured on the front page of The Wall Street Journal.

Presently, the "Women Being" film program is on the college theatrical circuit, having successfully played UC Berkeley last summer, said Joe Vogt, director of campus distribution and a graphic artist with Clark's thriving production and distribution company.

The other three films deal with a later stage in women's lives. "Quilts in Women's Lives" is a charming exploration of some women's obsession with the art of quilting.

"Marathon Woman," about the soon-to-be-middle-aged marathon champion Miki Gorman, and "One Year Among the Many," a documentary of an 85-year-old woman dealing with her husband's death, fill out the bill.

This weekend's atomic bombs...

The Casuals hit the Student Union Depot today from 5 to 7 p.m. The Casuals play a convincing brand of blues-rock that seems to be unusual for a band so young.

The 11th International Chicano Latino Teatro Festival begins tomorrow night, September 11-20, at the Mission Cultural Center, 2868 Mission Street at 25th.

Friday: "Liz Estrada," by Teatro Latino
Saturday: "Ueuecoyale," by Teatro Urbano of Los Angeles

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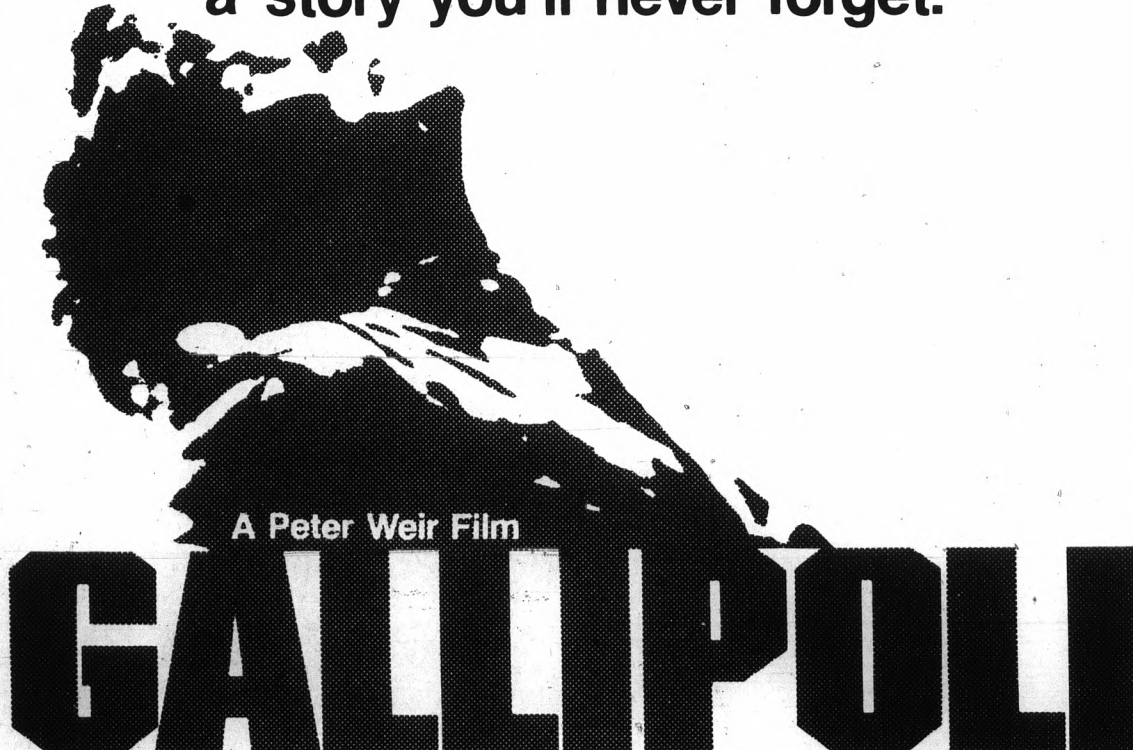
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Sports

Sutton is pirate of FWC airways

By Charles J. Lenatti

Self-effacing Donnie Sutton hardly seems the type of person one would suspect of earning his living by larceny. In fact, the senior Recreation and Leisure Studies major probably behaves himself as well as most college students. Yet, followers of the SF State football team and especially Far Western Conference quarterbacks will readily attest to the quiet young man's tendency toward kleptomania.

Since stepping in for an injured teammate in the third game of his freshman year, the slim free safety has made a habit of poaching the opposition's football.

Playing beside standout strong safety Frank Duncan, Sutton proceeded to pilfer 10 passes in just eight games, including four in a single contest against Humboldt State. His average of 1.3 thefts per game led all NCAA divisions.

The following year, Duncan graduated to the San Diego Chargers

and Sutton slipped to four interceptions, still good enough to tie him for the career interception mark with Harry Gualco.

Last year, Sutton bounded back with seven interceptions bringing his career total to 21 pick-offs in 28 games. But according to the quietly confident former halfback, "The best is yet to come."

Jim Bentivoglio, the defensive backfield coach who recruited Sutton in Bakersfield, said that Sutton's physical gifts, including 4.65 speed, are enhanced by his ability to read and react to plays almost simultaneously.

"Donnie has tremendous quickness and anticipation," Bentivoglio said. "He sees things much quicker than anybody else out there."

"The difference between Donnie and other backs is that they read first and then react while Donnie reads on the run," said the coach.

Not surprisingly, Bentivoglio said that Sutton is the key to the Gator's pass defense. "The whole secondary concept is built around letting him roam to the ball. When he's in there, the whole pass coverage has a cohesiveness," he added.

The coaching staff has devised a new defense that will funnel the opposition in Sutton's direction as much as possible. "Just as on offense you try to get the ball to a great running back, on defense you try to get the ball to a great safety," Bentivoglio said.

Sutton has proven himself as effective in defending the run as he is against the pass. His 77 tackles as a junior gave him a total of 203, a career high for tackles by a defensive back.

The 6-foot-1, 178-pound back, who

often brings down opponents who outweigh him by as much as 50 pounds, describes himself as a sure tackler rather than a vicious one.

"When I tackle a person, I make sure I don't miss him but I don't try to take all my aggressions out on him," Sutton said.

One of Sutton's goals, along with trying to match his freshman total of interceptions, will be to break Frank Duncan's single season record of 86 tackles by a defensive back.

Although he is a bit saddened by the prospect of leaving SF State, Sutton looks at his senior year not as the ending but as the beginning of his football career.

His candidacy for all-America honors and the prospect of a professional contract offer Sutton the opportunity to get something back from football.

"A lot of guys would be bothered by the pressure," Bentivoglio said, "but for Donnie, it's just another challenge. He worked out with Frank Duncan during the summer and saw all the good things that have happened to Frank."

Far Western Conference quarterbacks will shed no tears when the pirate of the airways is brought into custody by the National Football League.

GATOR NOTES — As the team prepares for their Saturday night encounter in Pomona against the Cal Poly Pomona Broncos, Rowen and staff can be thankful that the injury list is not very long. The running back ranks are thinned by injuries to Ernie Christmas and LaNorris Siders, but the rest of the team looks to be in good shape. Steve Campbell and "Poncho" James will be starting in the backfield behind Russ Jensen.



Sutton (right) practices pass thievery against teammate La Monte Winston.

Zane strives for winning season

By Steve Tady

Without coach Harold Zane, water polo might not exist here at SF State. In fact, SF State is one of only three surviving water polo programs in the Far Western Conference.

Five years ago, when Zane arrived, the team had struggled through consecutive seasons where four victories were considered progress. Granted, water polo is not the largest spectator sport in America, but when it is played well, it can be exciting. Zane turned the program around and had the Gators playing .500 polo.

Last year, the team slipped below .500. But it is very hard to field a team when there aren't enough players. Zane took a team with three all-Americans but nothing else, and waded through a difficult schedule, losing nine games by two goals or less.

Zane feels this year may be the best yet. Returning are juniors Jeff Kelly and Steve Sproule. They earned honorable mention honors last year. Senior Stan Zitnik was 1st team all-American, but Zitnik is also a coach for the Pacifica Sea Lions swim team and he may not play this year. Coaching jobs are harder to find than starting positions on college water polo teams.

Right now, Zane is coaching as if Zitnik will not be on the team. He has enough talent this year. The 6-7 Sproule will move out from his goalie position of last year and try to score instead of prevent goals. Brad Sidener, a 6-3 junior from Stockton, will take over for Sproule.

Joining Sproule on offense will be Richard Ellis, Ed Brown, Keith Lampkin, Dirk Alton and Kelly. Ellis is a transfer from Santa Rosa Junior College. Alton is a freshman who red-shirted last year. Brown is a senior red-shirted, and Lampkin and Kelly are returning starters.

Other players expecting to see action are Mike Carr, Niels Reinhold, Steve Brewer and Marcus Nava.

"This year is different," said Zane. "I plan to use 10 or 11 people because we have the talent. There is good competition for spots, so I will have good substitutes when they are needed."

In water polo, six players, aside from the goalie, are offensive and defensive. When SF State has the ball, all six players will swim down to the opponent's end and try to score. If they fail, they all return to play defense. The pace is grueling, and many substitutes are needed. Zane plans to turn the grueling pace into an exhausting pace.

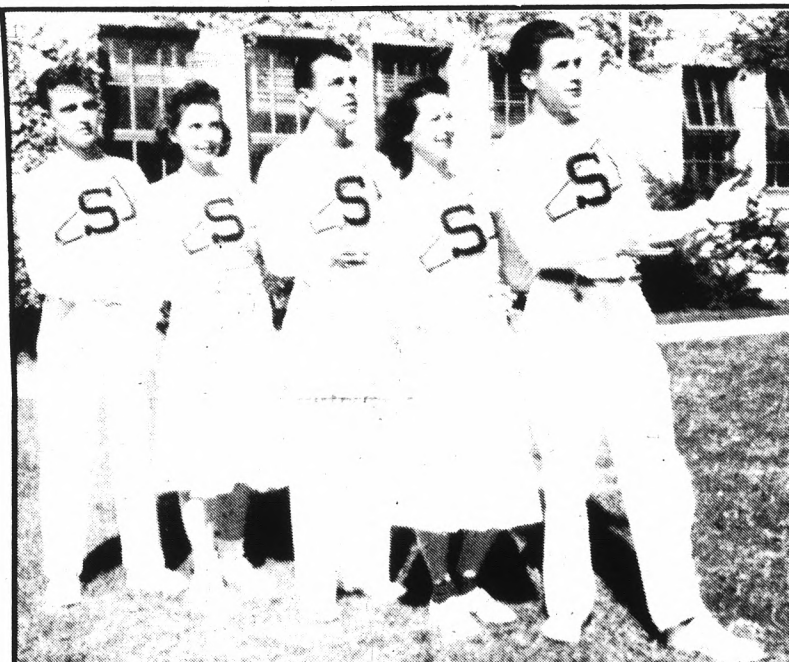
"We will rely on the fast-break. Because of the 35-second shot clock, we don't have much time to set up. We will try to beat the defense down the pool," Zane said.

The focus on offense is the center forward. He positions himself in front of the opposing goal, passing the ball back and forth with his teammates, who are looking for an open shot. The center forward also looks for scoring opportunities.

The main problem for the center forward is the man who defends against him. Because all coaches know that the center forward is often the most talented member of the team, they assign a defender who basically is trying to drown him. The referee will call fouls, but unless the fouls are consecutive and ruthless, the player on defense can foul as many times as he wants. It can be a brutal sport — sort of like "Rollerball" in a pool.

The Gators take on UC Berkeley this Saturday in Berkeley. Cal has only won six national titles in the last 10 years.

The first home game for the Gators will be September 25 against Santa Clara at 7 p.m.



Cheerleaders then (top: A.D. 1938), and now.

Spikers are trying to turn it around

By Kerry Hamill

After their second practice session as a team, Kathy Argo sat down with her players.

"Today was a very flat practice," she said to them. "I don't know why the energy was low, why you refuse to communicate with each other out there, but tomorrow I want enthusiasm, 100 percent."

Argo is coach of the women's volleyball team at SF State. After a dismal record last year (5 wins, 12 losses), Argo is asking her team to start thinking like winners.

There is little preseason time left. The Gators play in their first tournament this Saturday at UC Davis, and the conference starts Wednesday, against Hayward State.

Although reluctant to predict miracles, Argo is optimistic that with ten new recruits on the team this year, it is only a matter of time before the Gators know each other well enough to play solid ball.

"So much of the game of volleyball depends on knowing your teammates and anticipating their every move," she said. "I tend to pick out six starters within the first couple weeks of play and then stick to them for the season."

Who this year's starters will be is Argo's secret. She said she doesn't know yet who they will be.

She will go so far as to say that Flo Morodomi is "the best defense specialist on the team." Morodomi, a sophomore, is one of this year's top returnees. In practice she will readily drop to the floor to save a volley. Her play is aggressive and confident.

The roster has several new team members of note, particularly Corinne Kerazides, a middle hitter from St. Rose Academy in San Francisco. The 5-5 freshman is a fine passer with a 28-inch vertical jump, which is important for spiking and blocking.

Teri Barrett, a 5-11 junior transfer student from Diablo Valley College, can play both middle and outside hitter.

Returning to block and spike for Argo are sophomores Carrie Wert and Jessica Despuies, juniors Valerie Duncan and Joanne Barbero, and senior Karen Jewell.

Wert had a busy off-season, helping the Gator softball team to the college world series.

Duncan also was busy, but in a different way. She was Valerie Bell until she married Frank Duncan, who was a football star here and now plays for the San Diego Chargers of the National Football League.

T & A lives in NFL; spirit lives at State

By S.F. Yee

Cheerleaders: Unless they are hardly wearing anything, you tend not to notice them that much.

Cheerleaders: The ones who always get the star football or basketball player.

It would seem that at least one of these descriptions is "right." But both are wrong. Cheerleaders shouldn't have to show T & A to be "accepted." And no, they don't go head over heels about any team's Joe Superstar.

"I don't believe in the stereotype, because I know that no one on the squad is like that," says Sophia Garrick, captain of SF State's six-member cheerleading squad. She says of the athletes she knows, "We're just friends."

Like all of the cheerleaders, Garrick gets class credit for her activities and must put up with the incidental expenses of going on road trips with a few of the Gator teams. But why do it?

"I really enjoy doing it," she says. "Each year, to me, the school spirit is improving. It's just a thing of getting people to get into the cheers and just supporting the team."

Garrick, a junior, is "leaning toward" psychology or pre-med studies. Co-captains Moi Lew and Irene McWilliams are studying business. McWilliams also studies international relations. Lavonne Sibley is studying sociology and criminology.

Rounding out the squad are Rosemary Greer, who is studying dance and Sue Brown, one of the youngest members, who is studying business. The one who has to climb into that stuffy alligator suit

is Glenda McCray.

Cheerleader Brown is one of the relative newcomers to the squad. Although she last did cheerleading in junior high, Brown performed with a dance troupe while in high school.

"I was up on stage in my high school years and I kind of was an addiction — performing," she says. "That's the reason why I tried out. There wasn't anything in the theatre arts department that I wanted to get into."

Brown also believes that the cheerleader stereotype falls short of the truth.

"I don't think that there is any one of us that really fits any kind of stereotype," she says.

Garrick also said that the squad plans to make more road trips with traveling Gator teams, and perhaps, cheer on the baseball team.

"They are real hot now," she says of Coach Orrin Freeman's Far Western Conference championship team of last semester.

The cheerleading squad would also like to form a yell team which would include some men. But, Garrick thinks, a lot of the guys who want to, are a bit too shy to do so.

Over the summer, the squad participated in the U.S.A. Spirit Competition, a cheerleading summer camp in Santa Barbara, and were the top cheerleading team in their division, which they are justifiably proud of.

Both Garrick and Brown believe that many of SF State's teams are going to be worth cheering about this upcoming season. With all of that, who cares about trivial things like T & A?

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Backwords

Lorraine's soft brown eyes lit up when she saw the flyer for the contest.

"I never thought I'd live to see the day," she said. "I can't wait to see all those women in leather. It's not even the women, it's the leather. I even like it when men wear it."

Lorraine, 30, has been out as a lesbian for more than 10 years, and for almost as long she's been into leather and S&M. But the two are not synonymous, she made clear.

"Some people just like the feel of leather," she said. "It makes them feel sexy. A lot of people into S&M wear it, but the two don't necessarily have to go together."

When Lorraine donned her first leathers in 1973 back in New Brunswick, N.J., she raised quite a few eyebrows, sauntering down the street hand-in-hand with her lover. It was no different two years later in Los Angeles when she sent away to the Hartz Mountain people for a personalized dog collar.

It was a time of alienation. The gay rights movement was still in diapers, and as far as S&M went . . . Well, suffice it to say that lesbians whose sexuality skirted the boundaries of sadomasochism found themselves in a no-woman's-land.

So, it was with no small amount of excitement that Lorraine contemplated the flyer for the first annual Ms. Leather Contest and Dance. To her, it marked the coming of age of a sub-culture within a sub-culture.

The event was sponsored by Samois, the controversial, lesbian-feminist S&M group, and was held at Ollie's in Oakland last Saturday night. A benefit for "Coming to Power," a forthcoming poetry anthology, it was the group's largest public gathering yet. The name comes from a lesbian dominatrix in the S&M classic, "Story of O."

The group holds monthly meetings and occasional "catcomb" parties for its members. But it is distinct from other S&M groups in that it aims to educate not only women interested in exploring S&M but also the lesbian community at large. To these ends, Samois hosts public outreach programs and offers orientation meetings on concerns such as the safe use of S&M equipment. It also published a collection of writings entitled, "What Color Is Your Handkerchief?"

Samois's efforts, however, are not always appreciated by mainstream lesbians. Lorraine was reminded of this when she attended an outreach program three years ago, after moving to San Francisco.

She was in a woman's cafe, when she saw the announcement on the bulletin board.

"I knew immediately that I wanted to go," said Lorraine. "It was at the Bacchanal in Albany. There were some people there from Women Against Violence and Pornography in the Media, and it got very heated."

The controversy centers on the issue of whether sadomasochism between women reinforces patriarchal abuses of power.

The S&M "basic dynamic is an eroticized exchange of power negotiated between two or more sexual partners," according to Samois. So long as the exchange is consensual and between caring partners, members insist, such acts are not inconsistent with feminist principles, nor are they acts of violence.



Phoenix photos/Jean Gauthier

Perhaps Pat Califia summed up this in her book, "Sapphisty — The Book of Lesbian Sexuality," when she pointed out the difference between the choice of erotic expression and the necessity of succumbing to political/economic power abusers in order to survive.

"Saying 'yes mistress' to a lover who has you beside yourself with pleasure," she wrote, "is not the same thing as saying 'yes sir' to a boss."

Nevertheless, many lesbian feminists fighting for society's acceptance would like to sweep the entire issue under the closet's carpet and pretend that lesbians just don't do that sort of thing.

Califia, one of the founders of Samois and mistress of ceremonies at Saturday's contest, refuted that reaction in a recent Advocate article.

In the article, Califia asserted that some lesbians do "own sex toys, have young lovers, do threesomes with their friends, visit the baths, explore bondage, dress up in frilly fetish underwear and spike heels, buy sexually explicit material, go to movies that have lesbian sex in them, shave each other, use poppers, and buy more Crisco than they need for frying chicken."

For the more than 300 women crowded into Ollie's Radcliffe Hall with Lorraine, it was a night to leave movement politics behind. The purpose of the night was fun.

And it was for fun that 26-year-old Rachael came to Ollie's that night, she told her friend Lorraine at the bar. In fact, Rachael hadn't even known there would be a contest until she got there. She had no idea she'd end up walking away with first prize: a leather riding crop, leather hand puppet and leather mask.

The contest was a spoof on traditional beauty contests. Rachael, along with more than a dozen other entrants, modeled their leather on stage, while Califia asked them each a couple of tongue-in-cheek questions. Attitude and quality of leather counted as heavily in the judging as mere looks.



Top left: "Can we see a little bicep, please?"

On top: Ms. Leather 1981 receives prizes.

Right: Just the outfit for a ride on BART.

"Do you dress like that when you take BART?" one woman was asked.

"Yes," came the reply. "I love to freak people out."

Most of the contestants were asked how long they'd been in to leather. The answers ranged from "Since age 3," to "Since about 20 minutes ago."

Poised and confident in black leather, Rachael moved her tall, lithe body — 6-feet in boots — up to the microphone.

When one of the judges asked permission to "check out the leather," Rachael complied. But, she added, "You should check out the person behind the leather first."

"That answer ought to win her the contest," murmured Lorraine.

It did.

— Paula Abend



BEAUTY Leather & Lipstick



There were hearts and minds and driving ambitions within the 14 women vying for the title of Miss Northern California. But no one seemed to care.

The judges, looking for "poise" and "charm," made concessions to "personality." But, to be blunt, many in the crowd assembled at the Palace of Fine Arts to watch Saturday's pageant seemed to be looking for tits and ass.

When all the kow-towing is done to a woman's strengths and integrity, the bottom line may be how good she looks in a bathing suit.

The 14 entrants of the first annual Miss Northern California contest, ages 16 to 26, needed good moral character and a never-married, never-pregnant status to qualify. The pageant was part of the Jerry Lewis muscular dystrophy fundraiser.

Entrants or their sponsors footed a \$100 fee, which was donated to the cause. They also had to buy designer evening gowns and bathing suits, for what one proud mother described as the family's "hobby."

Publicity was poor. Scheduled to take place within the Palace of Fine Arts exhibition hall, the pageant wound up in the parking lot, on a poorly-rigged stage with faltering microphones. Weathering the chill of the afternoon, the contestants shone with patience and good humor.

You could easily pick out the judges. One judge, an Elvis

Presley lookalike, who has a show in Las Vegas called "Always Elvis," took the judging seriously. A nice guy, in pancake makeup, and a fringed and beaded white jumpsuit, this Elvis clone was looking for poise.

The judges agreed that the contest could have been handled more professionally. Credit for the mishmash went to Shelly Ehrlich and Lyall Sharon, a weird team of modeling professionals who looked more like understudies for the "Addams Family" than agents for the promotion of physical beauty.

Ehrlich crowded her mistress-of-ceremonies' monologue with kudos to the ideal of beauty.

Her repeated phrase, "All these beautiful girls, looking so beautiful in their beautiful designer gowns," typified her delivery.

The slightly-built Sharon, in dire need of a shave, fondled each of the girls as he made his way through the final moments, when each contestant was asked to state her life goals.

We'll spoil the ending here by telling how Sharon botched the awards.

The judges delivered their decisions for the first and second runner-up, and winner, to Sharon, who promptly announced the judgment in reversed order. After a correction, Sharon re-announced the winner. The tear-filled moment of ecstasy, for which the winner had forfeited so much, had come. The

cameras clicked.

Why did they enter?

The women — or girls, as pageant lingo describes them — had talents and goals apart from their possession of beauty.

Linda Woodbourne, from San Francisco, won the event. Her aspirations are to travel and work with children. The contest's first prize was a good incentive for her: a trip to the winner's chosen world location.

Woodbourne is tall and slender; blond and svelte. Her sponsor, Walter Bowley, watched from the audience, never doubting that his "girl" would win because, as he said, "the tall ones always do."

Irene Christina Nusias, second runner up in Saturday's spectacle, is studying to be an architect. She bears a striking resemblance to her mother, who modeled professionally in addition to her career as a dentist. The mother-daughter team is reminiscent of the Gabor family — classic European beauty and big bright smiles advertising their charm.

Lisa Joffrey wasn't one of the finalists. A student of the San Francisco Conservatory of Theater Arts, Joffrey is warm and intelligent, and has a beauty which may never be cheapened by exposure in fashion magazines.

Joffrey was cautious about entering the pageant.

"I didn't want to feel like a pork chop up on view," she said. "In fact, I sent in my forms only two days ago because I had to think it through for a long time. I figured the exposure was worth it."

Adlene Sherman watched while her daughter paraded first in a bathing suit and then in an evening gown before the judges. She believed that the pageant helped instill etiquette and poise in the women. Once a model herself, Sherman was reserved throughout the ordeal, as if it were a rite of passage her daughter had to bridge on her own.

All very fitting; a spectacle choreographed most miserably.

Before the stage review began in the afternoon, there was a 15-minute group interview, in which the contestants had their only opportunity to impress the judges with their intelligence and personality.

At 3 p.m. the bathing suit parade began, the women flashing winning smiles despite the cat-calls from the audience and the uncomfortably cool weather.

After the bathing suit display, the contestants changed into evening gowns for their final chance to stand out as the most poised of the pageant beauties.

In the dressing room, where they changed into formal gowns, the women seemed as though they were getting ready for dates. No nervousness palsied these initiate pros. The makeup and electric hair rollers were applied with aplomb.

Someone bummed a cigarette. Then the gown-clad ladies were brought out for their final review.

You winced with them as the chill wind brought out goosebumps on their exposed flesh. You cheered when a heckler with a poorly-timed whistle was silenced by a quick glance. You cried for them as the announcer praised their ability for motherhood in front of all those people.

And, finally, you got the drift: these women were just more fodder for the ideal of beauty. Behind the raw promotion of the first annual Miss Northern California contest, cash registers 'round the world were clinking in joy to the propagation of the myth of beauty.

American beauty: the bottom line is it's just another business.

— Elizabeth O'Hara



Phoenix photos/Tom Levy



Left: Like mother, like daughter: Irene Nusias, second runner up, poses with Mom.

Bottom left: Swimsuit competition: Is it the suit that makes the winner?

Below: The gowns were on and the contest's end is in sight.